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Over the Sea.

Oh, boat of my lover, go softly, go safely,
Oh, boat of my lover, that bears him from me!
From the homes of the clachan, from the burn singing sweetly,
From the loch and the mountain, that he'll never more see.

Oh, boat of my lover, go softly, go safely;
Thou bearest my soul with thee over the tide.
I said not a word, but my heart it was breaking,
For life is so short, and the ocean so wide.

Oh, boat of my lover, go softly, go safely;
Though the dear voice is silent, the kind hand is gone;
But oh, love me, my lover, and I'll live till I find thee;
Till our parting is over, an' our dark days done.

Love's Ruse.

"Let me in!" cried Cupid, knocking
At my door one day.
To the sprite I answered, shortly:
"I've no time for play."
But the rogue with silvery laughter
Strove to move my heart,
Tempted me with merry daring
And love's cunning art.

Still unmoved, the door I fastened
'Gainst the coaxing sprite;
Then he peeped within my window,
Beautiful and bright,
Promised me all things delightful,
Wealth and wondrous fame.
"No," said I; "I deem your promise
Light, sir, as your name."

Slowly turned he from the window,
With a puzzled face.
"Fare thee well," I cried, rejoicing;
"Go, and leave no trace."
But too soon I heard a sighing
Just without my door:
"Let me in!" cried tearful Cupid;
"Open, I implore.

"Lo! my pinions are so weary!
Give me rest, I pray,
Only for one fleeting moment,
Ere I go away."
Silvery laughter had not won me,
Coaxing I had scorned,
Promises, ah! thanks to reason,
'Gainst them I was warned.

But when Cupid came in trouble,
He brought pity too;
Love and pity leagued together,
What could mortal do?
Then I threw my door wide open:
With a mocking shout,
In flew Cupid, and I never
Now can turn him out.

The Horse Dealer's Story.

Many years ago, before the era of railroads, and when highwaymen abounded along the great route from Calais to Paris, a noted drover, who had been to Boulogne with a large drove of horses, which he had sold for cash, was overtaken by night on his return, near Marquise. He remembered that a little distance ahead was a quiet inn he had never stopped at, and he determined to spend the night there.

As he rode up to the house, the landlord, a respectable looking person, received his horse and led him away to the stable, while he invited the drover to enter the public sitting-room.

Here he found two young men, one of whom, from his resemblance to the landlord, he recognized as his son; the other, somewhat older, from his manners, appeared also to belong to the family. Immediately after supper (during which the drover stated where he had been and what good luck he had met with), the son mounted a horse, and stating that he was going to Marquise to stay all night, rode off. The drover, having looked after the comfort of his horse, soon after requested the landlord to show him to his room.

As the traveler slipped off his garments, he felt for the leathern belt about his waist, to see that it was secure. This contained his gold, while his paper money was in a large wallet, carried in a pocket made for the purpose, in the inside of his vest. Depositing these articles beneath his pillow, he extinguished the light and threw himself upon the bed, when, overcome by weariness, he soon fell asleep.

How long he had been in this state of forgetfulness he could not tell, when he was aroused to wakefulness by the sound of some person endeavoring to open the window near the head of his bed. At the same time he heard suppressed voices without, as of several persons in whispered consultation.

Startled by this suspicious appearance of things, the drover reached toward the chair on which he had thrown his clothes, for his weapons; but, to his dismay, he remembered that on his arrival, when preparing to wash off the dust of his journey, he had laid them aside, within the bar, and had neglected to resume them.

Scarcely conscious of what he was doing, the defenseless drover slipped from the foot of the bed, and hid himself in the darkness behind a lot of women's dresses suspended from the wall, and watched the motions of a man who was now slowly and cautiously entering the room. He even fancied he could detect the reflection of the dim light upon an upraised knife as the man approached the bed with staggering and uncertain steps. But great was his relief when, instead of an attempt at murder, the intruder carelessly shuffled off his clothes, and throwing himself into the bed he had just vacated, was soon in a sound sleep.

Not knowing what to make of this strange affair, the drover determined to dress himself, call up the landlord, and have this singular intrusion explained. He had reached his clothes, and slipped on his trowsers, and was moving toward the door, when steps were heard cautiously crossing the outer room. Once more he sought the shelter of the dresses, which completely screened his person, and awaited the entrance of the persons, whoever they might be. Presently the door of the room was silently opened, and two men made their appearance. It was not so dark but that the drover could readily distinguish them to be the innkeeper and the man he had seen at the supper table.

"Step lightly, I tell you," whispered the landlord, "or you'll wake him up, and then we'll have a pretty mess on our hands."

"Nonsense!" replied the other, with an oath. "You are scared, old man!"

"Scared!" repeated the first speaker. "No man ever told Jean Garnier before he was scared! Here, give me the knife! I'll show you who is scared! You secure the money—it's under the pillow—I saw him put it there, and I'll do the rest."

The old man was in advance, and as he stood between the window and the drover, the latter could see his form bent over the bed, while his hand seemed to be searching beneath the pillow.

"Here, Henri—take it. Here's the wallet, and here's the belt. How heavy it is!"—and he passed the money to his companion before the other had yet reached the bedside.

The old man then put his hand to his bosom, and the trembling drover saw him draw forth the long blade the other had given him. For an instant the murderous weapon was poised over his head, and then descended upon the person of the poor wretch in the bed.

The murderer paused in his work for an instant, as if to satisfy himself that life was extinct; and then moved quickly from the room.

As soon as the sound of his footsteps had died in the distance, the horror stricken drover escaped through the window, and ran with all his speed to Marquise, where, arousing the people of the hotel, he told his fearful story. A crowd soon collected about him, and accompanied him to the scene of the fearful murder.

All about the house was still, but on approaching the stable a light was discovered within; and, moving noislessly to the door, and peering through the cracks, the two murderers were found in the act of digging a grave beneath the flooring. A rush was made upon them, and they were arrested.

At the sight of the drover, who was the first to confront the guilty wretches, the landlord uttered a shriek of terror, and fell to the ground, while his accomplice, as pale as a corpse, gazed upon him with affright, not doubting it was the ghost of the murdered man who stood before him.

The party now proceeded to the house, dragging the murderers along with them.

Lights were procured, and still keeping the prisoners with them, the people entered the room where lay the body of the man so strangely murdered instead of the horse dealer. The wife and daughter followed.

When the covering was removed from the face of the corpse, and the full light of the candles flared upon it, a wild cry burst from the lips of the landlord's wife.

"My son—my murdered son! Who has done this?"

And with a hysterical scream she fell to the floor.

"No, no! it can't be so, mother!" exclaimed the daughter, as she struggled to reach the bed. But the terrible truth burst upon her as her eyes fell upon the mangled form of her brother, and she also swooned upon the body.

The cries of the broken hearted females seemed to arouse the old man for a moment; and gazing wildly at the sight before him, he realized also the terrible truth. He had murdered his own son!

On investigating the facts before the magistrate on the following day, it was ascertained that the son of the innkeeper, who was a dissipated young man, had visited Marquise the previous evening, where, with some of his associates, he had been engaged in drinking and gambling till a late hour; and being too much intoxicated to remount his horse, and ashamed to meet his family, some of his fellow gamblers had accompanied him home; and supposing the room in which the drover had been put to be vacant, they had assisted the drunken man into the window. It was their voices the lodger had heard; and thus it was that the hapless youth met his death and our friend escaped.

The accomplice of the landlord proved to be his own son-in-law, Henri Legrand.

From that awful hour the wretched mother of that murdered boy, murdered by his father's hand, remained a raving maniac.

It is only necessary to add, in concluding this tale of horror, that the drover recovered his money; and justice, claiming her due, the two murderers paid the penalty of their crime upon the guillotine. Shortly after this last event, the people of Marquise, to whom the scene of the unnatural murder had become an eyesore, assembled and leveled the building to the ground. The spot is now covered with brambles and thistles, and pointed out to the stranger as the place to be avoided; for the ignorant assert that it is haunted by the ghost of the murdered son.

A Swedish-Norwegian Wedding.

Norway and Sweden crossed the ocean to meet and fall in love with each other in Philadelphia. Bertha, the fair daughter of Mr. Daunfelt, of the Swedish commission, was married on the twenty-ninth of June to Mr. Christorphesson, of the Norwegian commission. They had never met during all the years they had lived so near each other, but coming to far America the two came together and fell desperately in love. They were married in the judges' pavilion on the Centennial grounds in the evening, when all was quiet as a private park. This pavilion has a large, beautiful hall, intended for receptions, and is attractively decorated. The speaker's platform, as it happens, resembles an altar, was beautifully decorated with Swedish and Norwegian flags, and with masses of blossoming plants in pots. A Turkish rug, with two cushions on it, stood before the altar for the bride and groom to kneel on.

The bride came, on her father's arm, followed by the groom and her mother, and four bridesmaids and groomsmen. She was so pale and weak she had to sit down and rest a moment before standing to be married. The ceremony was in Norwegian, but nearly like the Episcopal service in all its forms. As soon as the ceremony was over the bride's father, whose ruddy face had been all aglow with feeling, clasped her to his arms, regardless of wedding veil and finery, and gave her a right fatherly kiss, and then put both arms around his new son and kissed him affectionately; then followed the family congratulations, so hearty and informal it did one's heart good to see them. The bridegroom's friends put their arms around him and patted him jovially on the back, or kissed him; and the pretty bride, all alive with excitement and rosy as ever, was charmingly cordial in her greetings. She did not stand in one place to receive, but moved about to speak to one or another, or promenaded, on her husband's arm.

The bride was dressed simply in white silk, with a long veil. The only peculiar thing about her costume was the high, small crown of myrtle, in imitation of a royal crown, that surmounted her veil. She wore no flowers, and her bridesmaids wore none, but each bridesmaid and groomsman wore on the left shoulder a small myrtle wreath tied with red, or white, or blue, or green. The bridegroom was in full dress, with gold lace, epaulets, sword and cocked hat.

His Own Head.

Count Paul de Gabriac publishes in his travels the following reminiscence of Lima: One day when dining with the French consul, "the Man with the Silver Head" was announced. He was a Frenchman, owning a small property near the city. While taking a walk some months ago he heard cries of agony, and hastening in the direction from which they came, surprised three brigands, one of whom held a traveler's head between his knees, while another cut his ears off and a third stabbed him. The undaunted Frenchman killed one of the villains, whereupon the two others fled. At this moment, and while attending to the dying traveler, Peruvian gendarmes appeared, one of whom, thinking the Frenchman a murderer, with a powerful horizontal blow of his sword cut the top part of his head clean off, laying the brain bare. The Frenchman, after lying an hour unconscious, revived, picked up the upper part of his head, walked home in the broiling sun and had a silver plate made in lieu of the original scalp, which had shrunk too much.

Gen. Custer's Death.

A special from Sioux City say that the Indians who came into the hostile camp near Fort Sully say that after Rain-in-the-Face shot Gen. Custer he cut Custer's heart out, placed it on a pole and paraded with it through the camp; that when the Indians broke camp and retreated from the scene of the slaughter they were greatly demoralized, but that they occasionally halted and had a dance around the bloody trophy which they designated as the heart of the yellow haired white chief. Previous reports, received through military sources, have stated that Custer's remains were not mutilated; but these Indians state emphatically that the above is true, and that great satisfaction is felt in the fact that Rain-in-the-Face has fulfilled his threat against the great white chief, who once humiliated him.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Notes Taken by Our Correspondent on the Grounds.

Quebec sends a violincello of date 1772.

Naples, Italy, sends a cylindrical piano.

There are twenty exhibitors of champagne in the Agricultural building.

In Agricultural building is seen the india rubber tree with the crude gum.

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, a rotary polar map of the world, also a universal clock.

Hon. Francis A. Ward, of Yale College, has been appointed chief of the bureau of awards, in place of Dr. Stille.

Italy sends specimens of 132 different varieties of red and white wines, also Ratafia, and a superior article of vinegar made from Muscot wine.

The specimens of alder wood are beautiful. Belgium exhibits in the main building a pulpit of carved wood sixteen feet high, composed of eighty pieces. It has five fronts all exquisitely carved.

There is a fine collection of sugar leaves from beets in the same department, from France. The writer has seen the beet sugar in general use upon the continent of Europe. Some of the sugar-buts grow to a weight of eighty-four pounds in Belgium. The sugar is lighter, and seems whiter and more acid than ours.

Some of the most beautiful carpets made in the world, and on exhibition, are of Philadelphia manufacture. The carpet factories of Philadelphia have 651 power looms, 3,409 hand looms, with a capacity of production of 25,000,000 yards of ingrain and venetian carpeting, being much greater than the rest of the interest in the United States.

Italy has a necklace of twenty-four rubies, forming twelve pair of earrings, a "thing of beauty." Price, $10,000, gold. A set of diamond head ornaments, $10,000, gold. The celebrated vases from Berlin are worth: The German Model of Peace, $5,000. The Aurora, $4,500. Otho's Visit to the Vault of Charlemange, $900. They are superb; no visitor should fail to see them.

The Japanese have a fine cut tobacco; its power of absorbing liquids makes it a popular weed in Europe. Tobacco was introduced into Japan in 1627 by the Portuguese. The Japs have a sea weed used for industrial purposes, called fu—looks like carragheen moss. It is used for sizing the warp of silk goods. They also have a "kanteen," or vegetable isinglass. Their sea weed tengusa makes a good jelly.

Oregon exhibits the section of a tree—the red cedar. The tree grew to the height of 325 feet, and measured at the center of its height twenty-two feet in diameter. Another section is from the fir tree, which measured fifteen feet nine inches in diameter, at a distance of 158 feet from the butt. Specimens of shingles thirty inches wide, cut from a spruce or white pine which yielded 100,000 shingles and fifty-eight cords of fuel.

Portugal sends a work of art in an eagle made of fig tree pith. The town of Coimbra sends a tree made of toothpicks. Ponta Delgade exhibits a pincushion made of silk and Alaes thread. The same place show flowers made of feathers and rags. The Portuguese make a pretty exhibit of artificial flowers made from aloe fibers. The Osier baskets are quite pretty. And Portugal makes a fine display in horse accoutrements—the finish on the mountings of bridles and saddles are beautiful. Brass nails are a specialty with the Portuguese. A palm leaf flail from Portugal is a curiosity.

In the Hawaiian department are collections of dried ferns, samples of cloth like the mulberry paper of Japan. It is made of strips of the inner bark of a tree, moistened and laid side by side, and then beaten by hand bats of different patterns. This is called wanke fiber; it has made into bed clothing, and is of different tints, red, white, and blue, all handwork. A waterproof cloak is also exhibited, made by fitting leaves of grass—a broad kind called "tea leaf"—over each other, like feathers on this paper cloth. They make rope from a fiber called olona. They also make a hand braided cord, very flexible and strong. It has a strange appearance, white and black specked, resembling a snake at first glance.

J. B.

A Mean Advantage.

There were a score or more of women gathered together at Mr. Johnson's house. Mr. Johnson is a good hearted man and a respectable citizen, though he is rather skeptical about some things. The woman had just organized "The Foreign Benevolent Society," when Mr. Johnson entered the room. He was at once appealed to to donate a few dollars as a foundation to work on, and Mrs. Graham added:

"It would be so pleasant in after years for you to remember that you gave this society its first dollar and its first kind word."

He slowly opened his wallet, drew out a ten-dollar bill, and as the ladies smacked their lips and clapped their hands, he asked:

"Is this society organized to aid the poor of foreign countries!"

"Yes—yes—yes!" they chorused.

"And it wants money!"

"Yes—yes!"

"Well, now," said Johnson, as he folded the bill in a tempting shape, "there are twenty married women here. If there are fifteen of you who can make oath that you have combed your children's hair this morning, washed the dishes, blackened the cook stove, and made the beds, I'll donate this $10."

"I have," answered two of the crowd, and the rest said:

"Why, now, Mr. Johnson!"

"If fifteen of you can make oath that your husbands are not wearing socks with holes in the heels, this money is yours," continued the wretch.

"Just hear him!" they exclaimed, each one looking at the other.

"If ten of you have boys without holes in the knees of their pants, that 'X' goes to the society!" said Johnson.

"Such a man!" they whispered.

"If there are five pair of stockings in this room that don't need darning I'll hand over the money!" he went on.

"Mr. Johnson," said Mrs. Graham, with great dignity, "the rules of this society declare that no money shall be contributed except by members; and as you are not a member I beg that you will withdraw and let us proceed with the routine business."

The Texas Cattle Drive.

The Kansas City *Price Current* has advices that the grand total of the Texas cattle drive to July 6 is 305,290 head. Of this number 50,638 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder, 254,652 head, have been driven north. Several thousand head, which were wintered in northern Texas last season, have also been driven north, which probably will swell the total to between 260,000 and 270,000 head.

Dignity is expensive, and without other good qualities is not particularly profitable.

GEN. CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE.

Lieut. Carland's Story of the Sanguinary Battle with the Sioux.

A letter dated "Mouth of the Little Horn," giving a new version of Custer's fight with the Sioux, has been received from Lieut. John Carland, of Company B, Sixth infantry, attached to Gen. Gibbons' command. Lieut. Carland says:

At the mouth of the Rosebud, on the twenty-second of June, we struck a large Indian train leading up the Rosebud valley. Gen. Custer from there took command of the twelve companies of cavalry and pushed on after the Sioux. He followed them to the foot of the mountains, and found by scouting in the valley that they were encamped on a branch of the Little Horn. This was on the night of the twenty-fourth. On the twenty-fifth he took five companies and followed the stream down on one side, while Major Reno, with seven companies, went down on the other. Major Reno was to attack the enemy in the rear while Custer fought them in front. This would have worked all right, as Reno had got in their rear, but Gen. Custer, marching down on the other side, saw what he supposed was the front of the camp, and made a charge on them, the Indians giving way and letting him right into the gap. The brave man rode on with his three hundred men, and would have killed the whole 2,000 Sioux, I believe, if there had been no enemy behind him; but instead of charging the front, he was right in the center of between three thousand and four thousand Sioux. Those that were behind him kept concealed until he was right in their midst, and then, when it was too late, he made a bold dash trying to cut through them, but the enemy were too many. He fell about the first one, and the horses becoming unmanageable, the poor soldiers were cut down in less time than it takes to tell it.

The Sioux then turned with all their fury upon Major Reno. He charged them with one company, and returned with only eleven men. He then retreated a short distance, placing his men on a bluff. He kept them off until the night of the twenty-seventh, his men going without water forty-eight hours. He was relieved by Gens. Terry and Gibbons, who saw the smoke from where they were at the Little Horn, and thinking it a signal of the Sioux, marched that way just in time to save the last handful of the Seventh cavalry.

Out of the whole regiment only 328 men are left, and forty of them are badly wounded. It makes one heartsick to look over the battle ground and see the poor fellows, some of them with their entrails cut out, others with their eyes dug out and heart laid across their face. They even stopped to cut their pockets to get their money and watches. The most fearful sight was Colonel Cooke. He was a splendid looking man, with long, dark whiskers. They dug his face all out so as to get his fine beard, it is supposed. They did not disfigure Gen. Custer in any way, but his brother, Tom Custer, was opened and his heart taken out.

Gen. Custer, Capt. Tom Custer, and Boston Custer, brothers of the general, First Lieutenant Calhoun, brother-in-law of the general, and A. H. Reed, the general's nephew, fell within ten feet of each other.

We estimate the loss of the enemy at five hundred, though it is hard to tell how many were killed, as they carried most of them away. Gen. Terry and the remaining officers are feeling very badly. I was standing by Gen. Custer when Gen. Terry came up, and as he looked down upon the noble general tears coursed down his face as he said: "The flower of the army is gone at last." Custer was supposed to be the first one who fell, but we found seventeen cartridge shells by his side, where he had kept them off until the last moment.

No blame can be attached to any one for this fearful slaughter. If Custer had had the whole regiment, it would only have been worse, as the Sioux were too many.

There is one poor Crow Indian on the boat who has five shots through him, yet he is happy because he has nine scalps at his side.

These Sioux were all from the same agency, as we found camp equipments that had never been used, also blankets that were new and branded United States Indian department.

What to Do.

In case of prostration by the heat, if the case is not a serious one, the only course necessary is the opening of all ligatures about the person, fanning the face and breast, and the administering of some light stimulant, such as sherry wine. This relief will prevent the more serious growth of the disorder until a physician can be summoned. In a serious case—i. e., where the face is flushed and the condition of breathing indicates congestion of the brain—no stimulant should be given at all. With all possible expedition the patient should be removed to the nearest shady place, allowed plenty of fresh air, and should be bathed well upon the top of the head and around the neck with cold water. No time should be lost in the calling of a good doctor, as it is frequently necessary in cases of this character to have the patient bled.

As "an ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure," it may be well for people to know that to guard against sunstroke it is necessary to keep as much as possible in the shade, not to overheat the body by muscular exertion, and to refrain from too frequent indulgence in ice water. The occasional gargling of the throat will invariably slake thirst and prevent the overloading of the stomach.

The Sioux Thermopylæ.

Long ago a frontier scout named Hank Clifford, who had taken a squaw from the Sioux nation, said that he had often heard them declare that if ever the antagonism between them and the whites grew to a final struggle there was a country in the north where they could take refuge, and could never be conquered or dislodged. They would wait there to receive the force sent against them, and could hope to destroy it before it could escape. This region they described as extremely rough, where steep ridges, precipices and deep canyons formed a chaotic surface upon which the force first in possession could fight successfully three times their own number. Clifford believed it was the Rosebud mountains, where the terrible fight with Custer and Reno took place, to which they referred, as they are nearly impregnable to an invader.

Again in Arrest.

At the window of one of the cells in the jail at Long Branch a man stood all day beating his bleeding fists against the iron door screen, and uttering violent and discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling sun to listen to him. This man was Dr. H. T. Helmbold, who used to spend a hundred thousand dollars in a season at Long Branch. He had been confined at a Philadelphia lunatic asylum but escaped and went to Long Branch, where his violent conduct caused his arrest. He was penniless, but on account of what he had done for Long Branch in former years, he was given everything he wanted while there, until his violence become so marked that it was necessary to order his arrest.

MURDER AS A TRADE IN INDIA.

How a Suspected Individual was Discovered—Confession of Thirteen Murders.

A London newspaper of a recent date contains the following: The story of a strange crime comes to us from India. From the seething mass of humanity in the valley of the Ganges weird beliefs and sects spring up, such as Thuggism, which is a religion of murder for the caste of thieves, who, from generation to generation, follow the same profession, and who, so far from being looked upon with contempt, have their patron deity, and consider themselves important and even reputable members of the community. The last tale which reaches us is, however, that of an individual who pursued murder as a trade. For years past wagon drivers have mysteriously disappeared. At intervals all would go well, and then again they would begin to disappear. Sometimes bodies would be found in the jungle off the highway, but generally so decomposed that, though they were believed to be the missing people, yet their identity could not be established, and the mystery still continues. At last a clew was obtained. It was found that Kahdur Borah was the name given by various parties as that of the person who had hired a cart which had disappeared. A circular was issued giving a description of the suspected man, but without effect. At last, in the examination of a criminal arrested at Kamptee, for some other offense, the jailer's suspicion was excited that this was the individual wanted. His suspicions proved to be true, and the murderer has now been identified by several of the relatives of the murdered people as the man who had hired the cart. He is a Mohammedan—about forty years of age—a well-to-do man, and son of a person of some property. Eleven and a quarter years of his life have been passed in prison for comparatively petty offenses.

After 1872 he kept clear of gaol and begun to be looked upon as a reformed character. In reality his career as a murderer then commenced in earnest, and had he not, strangely enough, always given his right name, he might have been still at large. He had previously followed the same trade, though not to the same extent, and the lull in the disappearance of people was owing to the fact that every now and then he had disappeared from his scene of operations into prison. Finding escape hopeless, he has now, with the fatality of his race, made a clean breast of his crimes. His mode of going to work was to enter a village and hire a cart, with the ostensible purpose of going to a distant village to see his relatives or to transact some business. He always took care to select a good cart and good bullocks, the property of a man of a better class, who was likely to carry money about him. After proceeding for thirty or forty miles on their way, he chose some quiet part of the road to administer arsenic to his unsuspecting companion, the driver. This he had no difficulty in doing, if the driver was a Mohammedan, for in that case they would take their mess together. If his companion was a Hindoo the murderer would offer him some poisoned sweetmeats, or watch his opportunity to sprinkle arsenic over the flour the poor man was about to make his *chupatties* out of. After death he would rob his victim, and either throw the body into the jungle or burn it. The wagon and bullocks he would dispose of in the nearest village for, say, fifty or sixty rupees, and in a few days more go on the same round of assassination and robbery. He has already confessed the particulars of thirteen murders committed by him within a short time.

After the Indian Fight.

A survey of the Custer battle field, says an officer from the army, is horrible in the extreme. All but Custer himself are brutally mutilated. He is stripped only. Captain Keogh had left around his neck an Agnus Dei, suspended by a gold chain, and had not, evidently, been mutilated further after the discovery of this.

It is sickening to look at the bodies stripped. Here a hand gone, here a head, ghastly gashes cut in all parts of the body, eyes gouged out, noses and ears cut off and skulls crushed in.

One sees at a distance a dead horse lying on the plain or near the river, and upon a near approach the gleaming white skin of a naked cavalry soldier, the body cut and mangled beyond description, is brought into view.

A Crow scout (Curly) who stayed until he saw that the last man must be killed, saw a Sioux jump off his horse to finish a wounded officer, and, taking the Sioux blanket and horse, effected his escape. From his description of the massacre Lieutenant Cook was the last man left, and he says that the white men killed of the Sioux more than their own number. There is every evidence of a desperate fight, but Custer was outnumbered fifteen to one. The fight could not have lasted over two or three hours. The Indian says that Custer's column moved forward to cross the ford into the village, and being met by a large force of Indians, dismounted and gave them a volley. By this time another force came in their rear, completely hemming them in. He (Custer) then retreated by the right flank to the top of a hill, where the desperate fighting took place.

Niagara Falls.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* prints a letter from a citizen of that town, at Niagara Falls, in which the writer gives this bit of graphic description: The falls look to me like a river standing on end and trying to walk off on stilts. The only thing I can compare Niagara to is Julian avenue, and that covered with sleet and ice, and about thirty boys and girls riding down on handsleds of a moonlight night at lightning gait, and fetching up at the Lorimier House all pellmell, with a few legs and arms broken after running over three or four horses and carriages. Our Dubuque water works don't begin to compare with Niagara as to quality and noise, but the water is better for drinking purposes, and comes out of a great deal longer hole. A person viewing the falls has a sort of nervous feeling—almost afraid the water will run over before one can have a fair look at it. The water after it passes through the falls and rests from its labors in the abyss below, collects itself together and forms itself into a river again, and passes down the deep gorge at a rapid gait, whirling, leaping, and foaming like a thousand whales when it reaches the great whirlpool; there it performs a duck waltz, and after sashaing up the river a short distance it finds a narrow opening and passes on to mingle with the briny deep, never to return until taken up by evaporation to the clouds and brought back by the winds of heaven to take the same fearful leap again.

How it Stood.

Some time ago an inquiry was made in England as to the state of the teetotallers in a certain regiment. The reply was that fifty per cent. were dead and fifty per cent. were invalided. This alarmed the temperance party a little, but on inquiry it was ascertained to be correct. It was found that one man had died from the bite of a serpent, and the other had been sent home invalided with a broken leg.

THE ISLAND OF BARBADOES.

Terrible Condition of that Overcrowded Island—People Dying of Famine and Eaten by Dogs.

The annual report of the auditor-general at Barbadoes for 1875 has just been issued. In addition to much valuable information on the finances and defective system of taxation, this report throws some light on the social and economic state of the colony:

The island contains 166 square miles, or 106,470 acres of land. Taking 16,470 as covered by towns, garrison, roads, public buildings, sea beach, etc., there would remain, supposing every acre to be cultivable land, 90,000 acres, or just half an acre for the sustenance of every individual in the colony. The present population gives 1,084 to the square mile.

The census of 1851 gave 135,939 of population. That of 1861 gave 152,275, showing a gain in ten years of 16,336, notwithstanding the loss in 1854 of 20,727 by cholera, as shown by the governor's report upon the census of 1871. The census of 1861 gave 152,275 as the population; that of 1871 gave 162,042, showing a gain in the ten years of 9,767, notwithstanding the loss of 20,408 by immigration during that period. The population having been 162,042 in 1871, has risen to 180,000 up to the thirty-first of December, 1875, showing an increase in the five years (1871-5) of 18,000, as compared with an increase of 9,767 in the previous ten years (1861-70), and at this rate, unless pestilence, need or immigration intervene, in 1881 the population will reach 200,000.

It would have been 23,000 for the last five years, but for the frightful mortality among children. The loss of these has been put down by an eminent clergyman at 1,000 per annum. He has described these as "preventable deaths," and advised the government of Demerara to establish foundling hospitals in Barbadoes to save and rear the infants for the labor market of that colony, Barbadoes being innocent of the possession of any such humane institutions.

The great majority of these poor infants are illegitimate. The mothers do not themselves know who the fathers are, or they are married men with wives and families which they are scarcely able to support; or, if unmarried, having prior claims of the same sort fully taxing all resources. The poor law in Barbadoes is terribly defective, and the consequence is the large crop of infant deaths. The parents of the mother often discard her for *mesalliance*, and in her weakly state she is unable to support herself, much less her infant. When death takes her child she is more than resigned, if she has not by deliberate neglect hastened its approach.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says: The laws regulating labor and labor tenure, the harsh conduct of planters and their agents, a defective educational system and oppressive taxes, have largely conduced to the present lamentable state of the Barbadoes poor, and it remains to show in a few words how far their present condition has been affected by the present parsimonious system of poor relief. No better evidence on this point could be found than that given in the records of coroner's inquests. I have read a large number of these documents, and have been appalled at their shameful disclosures. When the strength of old men or women fails them, when women are pregnant or in child-bed, when those of either sex are incapacitated for the time by sickness, no help or shelter is afforded them except, in very extreme cases, such wretched doles—usually about three pence per week—as are permitted but not enforced by the Barbadoes vestry laws; while, so long as they continue to occupy their holdings, the rent is in many cases mercilessly demanded, or deducted from any small sums they may have been able to earn by fitful labor. The necessary results of this system are misery, vagrancy and, in too many cases, absolute starvation. I have read the most harrowing records which attest the existence of these evils. As one striking example, I will quote the evidence given by Thomas Henry Kirton, manager of Clifden plantation, in St. Philip's parish, at an inquest on the body of a laborer named Samuel Dottin, aged about fifty, who had been found dead in his cottage on the eleventh of August, 1870:

I knew Samuel Dottin. He was a tenant and laborer on this estate. When I took up the estate, about five years ago, I found deceased working for ten cents (five pence) a day. I had a talk with Mr. Haynes about him, as he asked me for more wages, and Mr. Haynes raised his wages to twelve cents. Deceased paid twenty-six cents a week for a piece of land. He only got the twelve cents when he worked for a day. He seldom worked a whole week. Three days was about the average. Some weeks he did nothing for a whole week, the following week he had fifty two cents to pay. He looked very weak, and tottered as he walked, going from one side of the road to the other.

The medical man who had examined the body then described it as "emaciated to the last degree," though "with the slightest trace of disease;" there had been "only a general wasting of the tissues from a long continuance of defective nutrition." The verdict was: "Death through want of the common necessaries of life."

If space permitted, I could give you the official minutiæ of numberless other heartrending cases in which colored men, women and children have died from sheer hunger and want, sometimes in houses, sometimes in the canefields, quarries or caves. In one case a woman, dying thus, was eaten by dogs. In another, that of an infant, in which the verdict was death from starvation, it transpired that the mother, while still weak from her confinement, had been obliged to try and earn some money by working in the canefields. In the effort her strength failed her and her milk dried up, and as she had nothing but "corn pap" wherewith to feed her child, it very soon perished. Nor are these exceptional cases. The bishop and many of the clergy have avowed that not a day passes without its one or more victims to starvation in this island, no bigger than the isle of Wight. The state of the poor at this moment is no better than it was in 1845; it is even certain that there has been serious retrogression. Nor is it in the least likely that any effective measures of improvement will be passed by the present Legislature, or by any Parliament elected under the existing representative system. Nothing in the right direction will be done without large and radical changes. The directions which those changes should take is clear in the opinion of all dispassionate persons interested in the future of the colony. That opinion is, that, as the home government has done with Jamaica and every other West Indian colony, so it should do with Barbadoes. Barbadoes, in a word, needs to be transformed into a crown colony, and ruled by a wise and mild despotism. Unless the protection of a paternal government be promptly applied toward ameliorating the poverty stricken condition of the vast masses of the colored population, it may be safely predicted that the neglect to do so is certain, sooner or later, to be followed by results which will be deplored by every one concerned in West Indian trade and interests.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Narrow Escape of a Party of Crook's Command—Thirty Soldiers Surrounded by Hundreds of Well Armed Indians—A Successful Ruse.

A reconnoitering party of thirty persons under the command of Second Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, of the Second cavalry, was sent from Gen. Crook's camp on July 6. They were to observe the movements and position of the Sioux, and if possible the whereabouts of Terry. On the ninth they returned on foot, after a terrible retreat of two nights and one day. They were surrounded by the enemy in prodigious numbers, and only escaped miraculously by the sacrifice of all their equipments excepting arms and ammunition, including thirty-one picked saddle horses and two mules. But for the sagacity and caution of guides Gruard and Baptiste, and the judgment and gallantry of Sibley, no one would have survived.

The handful of men left our camp, a correspondent writes, in broad daylight, with a strange absence of precaution, for which somebody superior to Sibley in rank is responsible, it being usual to disguise such movements under the shelter of darkness. They marched all night of the sixth, toward the sources of the Little Big Horn. On the seventh, after a slight meal, which afterward saved them from perishing, they pursued their course through some foothills verging toward the mountains. The conformation of the cavalry was extremely favorable to an ambuscade.

At about half-past four a large body of Sioux was espied from the top of the bluff, marching eastward. They seemed to spread all over the plain, and evidently were moving to attack the camp on Goose creek. Lieut. Sibley's party remained concealed and in horrible anxiety for an hour watching their movements. Soon a tremendous shout warned them that the trail they seemed to be looking for was found. Quickly hundreds of savages were crowded upon it, and set out upon the chase at a full canter, uttering those terrible wolfish cries peculiar to the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The scouting party mounted and galloped toward the mountains, the Sioux yelling as they caught a glimpse of them like hounds on the scent. They seemed to be distanced in the race, but had broken into two bodies, and were making a double circuit to gain the high points which they knew the pursued must pass. The scouting party climbed the outer ridge, and were approaching shelter about noon, trotting quietly through a ravine, when suddenly a volley of fifty shots was poured from the surrounding rocky slopes, where the savages were massed, while as many more of them charged down them like fury. Every man of the little party felt despair chilling him. They wheeled and galloped for the timber in the valley, followed by a volley. Before they reached shelter three horses were wounded.

They dismounted on a knoll covered by a grove, and could see the enemy swarming on the foothills below, while constant reinforcements gained the higher points around them. A plunging fire tore the foliage from the pines, and as their numbers thickened the roar of the volleys was perfectly deafening. The bullets were all too high, but the enemy were gradually perfecting their aim, and notched the trees close about their heads. Their leading chief was clothed in white buckskin, and called out in the Cheyenne tongue:

"You are not the only people in this country."

He was undoubtedly the celebrated White Antelope, a Southern Cheyenne. All the boldest attacking warriors seemed to shout Cheyenne war cries, while the more timid, who fired from rocks, uttered Sioux ejaculations.

The fusilade continued an hour, the scouts replying seldom, in order to save ammunition, when suddenly there was a lull, seeming to portend some new mischief, the guides declaring that death was certain, and swore to end their own lives rather than suffer capture and torture. Sibley delivered a harangue of twenty words to his men, to which they responded stoutly. He told them that there were two alternatives—to die honorably or to escape honorably. Gruard declared that if there was a coward among them he would be shot rather than the enemy.

A brief council was held, and by the advice of the guides they determined to attempt to escape further into the mountains, leaving their horses to engage the attention of the Sioux, tied to the trees. All the ammunition was taken from the saddles. The party then moved stealthily from the ground and dashed behind the projecting rocks. The Sioux did not see them, and they climbed up and up, over slippery precipices, until exhausted. While resting they heard firing recommence louder than ever, and knew all their horses would probably be killed, and be a sorry prize for their captors.

The volleys were terrific, the Sioux thinking they still had them in their clutches. The scouts resumed their clambering; the carbines were handed up the rocks from hand to hand. Had the Sioux pursued them up the grim heights that frowned upon them they could have crushed them with bowlders which were poised ready to fall. They continued to hear the sound of rifles until it died away in the distance. They toiled over mountains until dawn of July 8, resting under the cliffs. They once more abandoned hope when they saw a large band of Sioux among the foothills moving as if to intercept them. It, however, turned toward the Tongue river, and they supposed it to be the rear guard of the larger force which had been advancing to attack either a camp or a wagon train. Their hunger was great, as they had abandoned all their rations. From dusk they scrambled along the sides of the mountains all the night. About dawn on the ninth they reached the bank of Tongue river.

Two men were so worn out that they could not ford the swift and deep current. They therefore hid themselves in the thickets, and were left. One of them was crazed by exhaustion and fear. A few miles further south the Sioux were seen, but, luckily, the fugitives escaped observation.

Four miles from camp a packer, who was hauling, loaned his mule to one of the scouts, and news was carried to Col. Royall, who was commanding during Gen. Crook's absence on a hunt. Two companies of cavalry were sent out with horses to bring them in. Before meeting the relief they were so fatigued they could only march one hundred yards without dropping on the ground.

The Good Turkeys Do.

The Hartford *Courant* says: It is pretty well established that if there's any bug especially disgusting the turkey will look out for it. In the California region last year the best fields were saved from complete destruction by caterpillars by these birds, and now it has been found out over in Rhode Island that the potato bug is the favorite food of the turkey, and a nourishment upon which it fattens liberally. No doubt, if there should

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 10, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

FOR PRESIDENT :

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT :

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

ORGANIZE.

The Democrats of Centre should now organize for the presidential campaign. Every township and borough in the county should have a well organized Tilden and Hendricks club, which should meet at least once a week at different localities in the district. Let the home talent be employed to speak and read at the meetings. There is plenty of material for argument. You need not go back farther than the Grant administration, which will furnish enough to disgust every good citizen and sincere patriot and make him resolve to vote for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Democrats, organize your local clubs at once. Invite republicans to come to your meetings and hear the truth about the corruption and misrule that is now cursing and disgracing the country under Grantism and which is to be perpetuated if Hayes is elected, because he says he endorses the Grant administration. Democrats, of Centre, go to work at once and organize.

Well, as we expected, and as will be seen in another column, the radical Senate has failed to impeach Belknap. Nobody expected it. He endorses the administration like Hayes and it would not have been policy to find him guilty, for it might have made a "squealer" out of him, and other big fish—perhaps Grant himself,—would have got into trouble. Grant is pardoning the convicted crooked whisky rogues, the Senate lets Belknap escape, and Hayes endorses the the administration "*Kleine Diebe fuengt man—Grosst laesst man laufen.*"

A Washington correspondent says: Belknap is acquitted because twenty-four Republicans and one Democrat have voted "not guilty," and the twenty-six Democrats and ten Republicans who voted "guilty" did not make the required two-thirds to convict. Therefore Belknap is eligible for reappointment to his old position by President Grant to-morrow. To-night the Democrats here are asking one question. "Who is responsible for Belknap's escape, the Senate or the President." The Republicans are not disposed to talk much about the result, but when hard pressed with the above inevitable question, hold that the Constitution is responsible, claiming that under it the only aim of impeachment was to get a bad official out of office, and generally dodging the clause providing for disqualification from ever after holding office.

Here's the remedy the Boston Herald proposes; "Let us see—do you remember what strong promises of reform the Republican party made in 1872, when it nominated Grant? The only way to make parties observe their pledges is to beat 'em when they don't."

In order to arrange matters satisfactorily for Tilden and Hendricks, why don't congress pass a bill authorizing soft money in Indiana and hard in such other states as demand it, Then they can write their letters of acceptance.—Williamsport Bulletin, radical.

Well that would be a blarsted sight better than what we now have—there is neither hard nor soft money in Indiana or outside—that's what's the matter.

Frequently within the last two or three years the desire has been expressed to us that we print a German democratic paper. We have no strong inclination that way, however in reply to recent letters to us we say this: If those who wish us to establish a German paper will take interest enough in the enterprize to send us 250 good names to start with as subscribers, we will print a good, live German democratic weekly paper, 4 pages, 7 columns to a page new type, price $1,00 per year in advance. Will have the first issue to appear within three weeks after the above requisites are complied with.

The Harrisburg school board has adopted a rule prohibiting teachers from whipping pupils on the head or hands. This tells clearly *where* the licking is to fall, and young gamins will know the exact spot to be covered with an extra sheep skin.

The court has ordered Brigham Young to pay Ann Eliza, his seventeenth "better half," $100 per year alimony, and pay costs of the divorce suit. Let him go to Beecher for consolation.

For taxpayers. Before republican ascendancy the annual average expenditure for public buildings was only $403,-382. Since republican ascendancy the annual average has been $2,751,316. Quite a difference and Hayes and his platform endorse it.

Bluford Wilson testifies that Horace Porter explained to him that the word "Sylph" used by Babcock in his crooked whisky dispatches referred to a "lewd woman with whom the President of the United States was in intimate relation," and that he (Wilson) told the President what Porter had said, which brought out an indignant denial on the part of Grant but did not interrupt the friendly relations existing between him and Porter. Truly they are a nice lot at the White House.

The bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Monument as passed by both houses of Congress, appropriates $200,000 for that purpose, payable in four equal annual instalments, and provides that before any portion of the money shall be expended the "Washington National Monument Society" shall transfer and convey to the United States all the property, casements, rights and privileges belonging to that corporation. It also permits that society to continue its organization for the purpose of soliciting and collecting money and material from State associations and the people in aid of the completion of the monument, and acting in an advisory and co-operative capacity with the commission charged with the duty of completing the work.

THE GHOSTS AFTER FORNEY.

John W. Forney has gone quite crazy for fear that Tilden will be elected, and he has good grounds for his suspicions: In the Press of 1 inst., he gives a picture of the reform ghost that haunts his brain and disturbs his sleep, and to afford the readers of the Reporter a little amusement we copy below a specimen of his style of raving from the Press of 1 inst:

The Tariff will be reformed by Free Trade.

Financiation will be reformed by turning the freedmen into the apprentice of his old master.

Universal Education will be reformed by a division of the school fund according to the example of Tammany Hall.

Civil Service will be illustrated by eighty thousand Republicans, most of them Union veterans or their children, reformed out of office to make way for the same number of Democrats, a large majority of them ex-Confederate soldiers, justly demanding three-fourth of the patronage because they will give three-fourths of the electoral votes.

Obedience to the Constitution will be proved by a reforming declaration that the new amendments are unconstitutional; that the rebel war debt must be paid, the cotton tax refunded, and the South indemnified for their manumitted slaves.

Democratic Economy will be illustrated by the reform that stops all public works, and refuses all aid to internal development.

Universal Suffrage will be reformed by refusing to let any black man vote unless he votes the Democratic ticket.

The Union is to be reformed into a confederacy of independent States, with the power to secede at will.

Believing that the Republic is now in as much peril as it was during the civil war, and that nothing but the union of all our patriotic citizens can save it from falling into the hands of those whose rebellion cost the people hundreds of thousands of lives, and laid upon them a debt of over two thousand millions of dollars, I shall cling to the Republican party as the only power to avert that catastrophe. JOHN W. FORNEY.

Grant has recently pardoned a score of revenue thieves and members of the crooked whisky ring, if any Hayesite will take the trouble to make a poll of their votes he will find a "straw" in favor of Hayes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reduced its force 800 men on 2 inst. The company has 6,000 men at work between Jersey City and Pittsburg. The men discharged were mostly laborers.

Well, if these discharged laborers think times are good and there is no need of a change, they should vote for Hayes, otherwise let them go for Tilden, Reform and better times.

L. Q. C. Lamar, member of congress of Mississippi delivered a speech in the House on last Wednesday upon the condition of the southern states. A correspondent says that it was the event of that day. For fairness of statement, force of logic and statesman-like consideration of a broad subject it has been excelled by no speech of the present session, and it is difficult to see how any thoughtful man who reads the speech can avoid coming to the conclusion reached and stated by Mr. Lamar. As an oratorical effort it was one of Mr. Lamar's best, and the House paid him the rare compliment of gathering about him en masse as he spoke, of listening intently from the begining to the end of his hour and a half speech, although it extended a long half hour beyond the usual time of adjournment, and of according him warm applause from both sides of the House on his conclusion. The strength of the speech lies in its nonpartisanship and the strength of its logic. He pictured the condition of the South as it is. He quoted from a speech delivered by Morton in 1865, when he was Governor of Indiana, wherein that Senator, who has been most bitter in his denunciation of the South for the friction which has followed carpet-bag and negro rule, protested against giving the suffrage immediately to the black; foretold what has since proved true, that if it was done, the preponderance of the colored vote in some States would certainly result in negro governments in those States; that this result would prevent white immigration to the South, for no white man, however strong an abolitionist, would consent to emigrate to and settle in a State governed by the negroes and that conflicts and contentions must follow; and, because of his belief that this state of things would follow, Morton recommended that the negroes should be kept disfranchised and in a state of probation ten, fifteen or twenty years, for the reason that by that time white immigration would have flowed in to that extent that the negroes would be in a hopeless minority, and they in turn would be educated to an intelligent use of the ballot. While admitting that irritation and unjustifiable collisions had naturally followed the sudden engrafting upon their political system of 4,000,000 people who had been their slaves and thereby became their rulers, he denied that there was any war of the races there, or that there was any antagonism which could not be speedily settled by wise legislation, if it were not for the partisanship which was using the present disturbed condition for a purpose. From the report of Foster's Louisiana Commission he quoted to show that the intimidations in that State had been quite as much on the part of Republicans as Democrats, and that the election troubles were mainly because of the unwise and illegal acts of Northern Republican rulers who had no interests in common with the people they ruled; and from the report of Hoar and Frye he showed that even those staunch Republicans declared that Kellogg was kept in power by a decree of the Administration founded upon the illegal order of a Judge and backed by Federal bayonets. Under such a state of facts, he eloquently put the question to all fairminded Republicans, in conclusion, whether it was strange that disturbances occurred at the South, and whether it was wise to seek to fan each disturbance into an open conflict, and at the same time seek to perpetuate the causes of the irritation.

Slavonic dispatches state that the Turks have been repulsed both on the southern and eastern border of Servia.

The German Minister to China demands that the whole of China shall be open to trade and other important treaty revisions.

Official dispatches announce that the Turkish force which attacked Montenegrins on Friday, near Medun, was completely repulsed.

An area of 800 square miles of Chinese territory will be devoid of crops this year on account of drouth. The population of the district is 70,000,000.

United States District Attorney Wharton, at Louisville, has been succeeded because he would not look upon unlawful making and selling of whisky and tobacco as of "minor importance."

It is understood that in the forthcoming report of the committee on expenses in the Interior Department that the portion referring to George H. Pendleton will state that nothing discreditable to that gentleman appears in the testimony.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, in place of Orth, resigned.

The report of the military committee on the soldiers' headstones contract reflects severely on ex-Secretary Belknap.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a few days ago instructed the various Sub-Treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes and in the ordinary disbursements of the government, in compliance with the third section of the "silver bill," so called, approved July 22, 1876. The redemption of fractional currency in silver will continue as heretofore.

BLOODY-SHIRT.—The bloody-shirt shriekers are in a terrible dilemma for want of "rebel outrages," "Ku Klux" excitements, &c., and are consequently making a great fuss over a small affair down at Hamburg, S. C. They want to have some pretext for using the military in the South and hence the noise over the Hamburg affair. The following is really all there is in the story:

A company of 100 negro militia on parade at Hamburg, S. C., on the 4th of July blockaded the public highway so as to interfere with the free travel of two white men who came along in a buggy on their way home from town. One of the white men went to a colored trial justice and entered complaint. The colored justice proceeded to investigate the charge, and among the witnesses summoned was the captain of the company. When the justice examined the captain he was so insolent and impudent towards the justice that the justice had him arrested. Whereupon the "colored troops" got up a riot by rescuing the captain from the justice. To enforce his authority, the colored justice called upon the citizens to aid him. They armed themselves as men of sense anywhere would do under the same circumstances. The colored troops took possession of a large brick warehouse and refused to surrender their captain or to be investigated. The result was that a half dozen darkies, were killed for disobeying the law. Not only were some of the company killed, but others were killed and wounded by the bullets from the rifles of the colored troops. Both sides fired, and both sides did execution, only the darkies suffered the most as they deserved.

TURKS BADLY DEFEATED BY MONTENEGRINS.

Ragusa, August 1.—The Turks lost in the recent battle at Trebinje, Selim Pacha killed, and Osman Pacha, taken prisoner two Colonels, three Lieut Colonels, seven Majors and from five to six thousand men. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed to the last man. All the battalions engaged suffered. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilek. The corpses were thick in the road before the citadel, besides artillery and trains. The Montenegrins captured 400 horses and an immense number of arms. The Turks were greatly outnumbered.

TURKS PENETRATING SERVIA.

London, August 1.—The Turks have penetrated into Servia, and again assume the offensive. The Montenegrins have been defeated at Autivarand. Four hundred Bulgarian prisoners have been released at Philippi.

THE SMALLEST STEAM-ENGINE IN THE WORLD.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

An incident happened in Machinery Hall yesterday afternoon which is well worthy of recording, as it exhibits the unparalleled advancement of American genius in small as well as in great things. While a large throng of visitors from all countries were standing silently around the mighty Corliss engine watching its gigantic movements with feelings partly of delight and partly of awe, a tall, gentlemanly-looking personage, who afterward gave his name and address as Levi Taylor, of Indianola, Iowa, joined the crowd, and with the others paid unspoken yet eloquent homage to the wondrous monster before him. After watching the motions for a few moment the gentleman passed around to one side, and extracting from his pocket a small tin case, took from it what looked like a diminutive alcohol lamp, and striking a match, started a miniature flame and placed the contrivance on a corner of the platform which surrounds the mighty steam giant from Rhode Island. At first glance nothing could be discerned over this lamp but a small excrescence which looked more like a very juvenile humming-bird than any thing else, but a close inspection showed that what was mistaken for liliputian wings was the fly-wheel of a perfect steam-engine, and persons with extra good eyes could, after a close examination, discover some of the other parts of the curious piece of mechanism. This engine has for its foundation a twenty-five cent gold piece and many of its parts are so tiny that they can not be seen without a magnifying-glass. It has the regular steam-guage, and, though complete in every particular, the entire apparatus weighs only seven grains while the engine proper weighs but three grains. It is made of gold, steel, and platinum. The fly-wheel is only three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the stroke is one twenty-fourth of an inch, and the cut-off one-sixty-fourth of an inch. The machinery, which can all be taken apart, was packed in films of silk. It is to be hoped that this wonderful piece of work is to be placed on exhibition alongside of its grand antithesis, but it is now probably too late to make an entry.

HENDRICKS' LETTER.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENCY.

Endorses the St. Louis Platform—Scathing Review of the Corruptions of the Present Administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

To the Chairman of the St. Louis Convention:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formaly notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, and pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of confidence and confidence, ought to outweigh all mere personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention.

I am gratified therefore to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of the civil war, and since the establishment of peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs which has shamed us before civilized mankind, by unwise and impartial, legislation, every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and the Executive departments of the Government.

Dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the state, amassing fortune by defrauding the public Treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the Convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform.

Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs till the public conciencee shocked, by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our National Administration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation, the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter if the system which he represents and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain, the President alone must be made the scapegroat for the enormities of the system which infests the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorsely away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the nominal operation of the Constitution of the United States with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of local self government, as guaranteed by the constitution, must be everywhere restored, and the centralized—almost personal—imperialism which has been practiced must be done away with for the first principles of the Republic will be lost.

Our financial system experiments must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of values and our National currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange till it shall be convertable at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by the inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payment.

One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption, for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, and the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payment, but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal for a short time may be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been declared, there should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payment, as such hindrances, says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, would denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal.

I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchment, by wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period, is possible without producing any artificial scarcity of currency or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of a pure government will restore general confidence, furnish employment to labor and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times. With us the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas. Manufactures have been diminished. Agriculture has been embarrassed. The distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1856, to eighteen dollars in 1870, tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our Treaties with foreign powers should be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our soil, and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondmen, and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service, I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be subject to change at every election, and that it ought not to be made the brief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for proven competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which disgraced many administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office, but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purpose of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It was a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

Sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say, that in my judgement the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are so far under the protecting care of all the people, and must remain so that any party or sect, they must be neither sectarian nor partisan and there must be neither division or misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as an enemy to the peace of any part.

All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is an established purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognise, and that in controversies that may arise, the Government is not a partisan, but within "its Constitutional" authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed. The Constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Permit me in conclusion to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burden so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest. He has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him in a great degree for the great work of reformation which this country now needs, and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our Government.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. Jno. A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

JOY TURNED TO GRIEF.

A Flat-Boat Sinks on a Michigan Lake, Drowning Nine Excursionists.

Detroit, August 1—A terrible accident occurred about one o'clock to-day, at Bawbee's lake, about one mile south of Hillsdale, in this state, where an excursion party from Coldwater, numbering about three hundred, were spending the day. Sixteen of them went out on the Lake on a flat-boat or scow, when it suddenly sank and nine of the party were drowned. The water is fifty or sixty feet deep where the boat sank. The names of the drowned are as follows: G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Cunningham and her sister, Libbie Alice Hayes, May Keely and Randall Blackman, all of Coldwater. The wildest excitement prevails at Hillsdale.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last few years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO

y.

Soderhamn, a maritime town of Sweden was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 22d. instant. Great distress prevails among the people so suddenly rendered homeless.

BELKNAP ACQUITTED BY A VOTE OF 35 to 25.

The Case of Secretary Robeson—Majority Report of the Committee Looking to Impeachment Adopted—A Spicy Tilt Between Randall and Conger.

THE SENATE.

Washington, August 1.—At noon to-day the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Upon the first article of impeachment 35 Senators voted "guilty," and 25 "not guilty for want of jurisdiction." Those who voted guilty were as follows—Democrats marked d, Republicans marked r, and Independents i.

Guilty.

Bayard, d.	Merrimon, d.
Booth, i.	Mitchell, r.
Cameron of Pa., r.	Morrill, r.
Cockrell, d.	Norwood, d.
Cooper, d.	Oglesby, r.
Davis, d.	Randolph, d.
Dawes, r.	Ransom, d.
Dennis, d.	Robertson, r.
Edmunds, r.	Sargent, r.
Gordon, d.	Saulsbury, d.
Hamilton, i.	Sherman, r.
Harvey, r.	Stevenson, d.
Hitchcock, r.	Thurman, d.
Kelly, d.	Wadleigh, r.
Kernan, d.	Wallace, d.
Key, d.	Whyte, d.
McCreery, d.	Withers, d.—35.
McDonald, d.	

Not Guilty.

Those voting in the negative were as follows:

Anthony, r.	Hamlin, r.
Boutwell, r.	Howe, r.
Bruce, r.	Ingalls, r.
Cameron, r. Wis.	Jones, r. Nev.
Allison, r.	Logan, r.
Christiancy, r.	McMillan, r.
Conkling, r.	Paddock, r.
Conover, r.	Patterson, r.
Cragin, r.	Spencer, r.
Dorsey, r.	West, r.
Eaton, d.	Windom, r.
Ferry, r.	Wright, r.—25.
Frelinghuysen, r.	

Senator Jones, of Florida, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer then announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article.

The Second Article.

On the second article, 36 Senators voted guilty and 25 not guilty. Senator Maxey, who did not answer on the first roll call, voted guilty.

Upon the second article those Senators who voted not guilty repeated their reason for doing so as a want of jurisdiction.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, 36 voting guilty, and 25 voting not guilty. Before the roll call on the fifth article was finished, Mr. Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe cold this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty.

Two-thirds of the senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquital be entered, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned sine die.

CROSSING THE SERVIAN BORDER

The Turks Admit Defeat and Great Loss at Urbiza.

London, August 1.—A special dispatch to the Times from Ragusa says that Moukhtar Pasha, with the remainder of his army, variously estimated at from six to nine battalions, has arrived at Taebinje, having evacuated Bilek immediately after the battle of Urbiza. The Ottoman authorities have admit their defeat in that battle and also the following losses: Two Pashas, viz., Selim Pasha killed and Osman Pasha taken prisoner, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels and seven majors. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed to the last man, and all the other battalions suffered more or less. The Turks confess that they lost from 1,200 to 1,300 men. Their latest loss is probably from 5,000 to 6,000 men. The Montenegrins state that the number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilek. The correspondent adds: "My informant saw corpses lying thickly in the road before the citadel." Besides artillery and troops the Montenegrins captured four hundred horses and an immense number of arms. All accounts show that the Turks were greatly outnumbered. Official dispatches from the porte state that the Turks have assumed the offensive. They have captured the Servian intrenchments at Derbent, penetrated into Servia and are now advancing upon Gargustvaba. They have also assumed the offensive in the direction of Widdin. Official dispatches received here from Podgoritza announce that the Montenegrins have been defeated in the neighborhood of Antikari. Four hundred Bulgarians, who were imprisoned at Philippolis, have been released.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR THREATENED.

Russia Sending Troops to the Frontier—A Report that Austria will Occupy Servia—Arabia Offers the Turks 200,000 Men.

Plan of the Campaign.

London, August 2.—A Times' special says of the Turkish plan of the campaign: The Turkish commander endeavors to possess Timok valley, by which he can turn Alxinatz and Belegrad, two points prepared for defense in Morave valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrated the main portion of their forces in that direction. The chief points of strategetical importance in the Timok valley ar Sartischar and Gurgeosiva as they lie at the junction of only two practicable roads from Timok into Moravia valley. The next operation must therefore be to possess these places which are being strongly fortified and cannot well be left in the rear.

A Battle Imminent.

Constantinople, August 2.—Ahmed Eyoub Pacha and Sulmiman Pacha have formed a junction near Kingazevato, Servia, and a battle is imminent with Gen. Tchernayeff.

The Eastern Prospects Gloomy.

London, August 2.—A Paris correspondent to the Standard reports that Austria has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin in view of possible events. Russia is sending troops to the frontier. The eastern prospect again look gloomy.

A Berlin correspondent to the Daily Telegraph says: I hear from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such course has already been determined upon. An arrangement is making to mobilize 60,000 men for this purpose. A confirmation of the report is wanting, but M. Risistic, Servian Premier, is urging an armistice in order to avoid this.

A Turkish General in a Critical Position.

A Times Vienna special says: Mukhtar Pasha is reported to be in a difficult position. Montenegrins occupy his line of communications from Trebinje to North and also hold possession of the heights of Lyubolin, cutting off his chances for relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his communications with Ragusa, Mukhtar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time.

Arabia Offers the Turks 200,000 Troops.

Paris, August 2.—A Constantinople correspondent to the Gaulois says: Three Sheirts of Mecca have placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish government, and some of these forces are already awaiting orders to start.

A dispatch says it is stated that Murad has signed his abdication of the Ottoman throne to the old Turkish party, led by the Sultan Presumptive, showing the hostility to the proposed Constitution.

BOTTOMS OF THE OCEAN.

FACTS DISCOVERED BY THE CHALLENGER EXPLORERS.

Temperature of the Water of the Ocean at Great Depths—A Continual Shower of Little Skeletons—The Red Clay Puzzle.

From the Scotsman.

On July 7, Prof. Sir Wyville Thomson and other members of the Challenger exploring party were entertained at a public dinner in Edinburgh. Among the speakers was Prof. Huxley, who said: "Some of the discoveries which have been made by the Challenger are undoubtedly such as to make us all form new ideas of the operation of natural causes in the sea. Take, for example, the very remarkable fact that at great depths the temperature of the sea always sinks down pretty much to that of freezing fresh water. That is a very strange fact in itself, a fact which certainly could not have been anticipated. Take again the marvelous discovery that over large areas of the sea the bottom is covered with a kind of chalk, a substance made up entirely of the shells of minute creatures—a sort of Geological shoddy made of the cast-off clothes of those animals. The fact had been known for a long time; and we were greatly puzzled to know how those things got to be there. But the researches of the Challenger have proved beyond question that the remains in question are the shells of organisms which live at the surface and not at the bottom, and that this deposit which is of the same nature as the ancient chalk, differing in some minor respects, but essentially the same, is absolutely formed by a rain of skeletons. These creatures all live within 100 fathoms of the surface; and when they die their skeletons are rained down in one continual shower, falling through a mile or couple of miles of sea water. How long they take about it imagination fails one in supposing, but at last they get to the bottom, and there, piled up, they form a great stratum of a substance which, if upheaved, would be exactly like chalk. But this is by no means the most wonderful thing. When they get to the depth of 3,000 and 4,000 fathoms, or about five miles, which was the greatest depth at which the Challenger fished anything from the bottom, they found that, while the surface of the water might be full of those calcareous organisms, the bottom was not. There they found red clay is a great puzzle—a great mystery—how it comes there, what it arises from, whether it is the ash of *Sraminiferæ*; whether it is decomposed pumice stone vomited out by volcanos, and scattered over the surface, or whether, lastly, it has something to do with that meteoric dust which is being continually rained upon us from the spaces of the universe."

Prof. Sir Wyville Thomson said: At a depth of about four miles we were always able to dredge and trawl with considerable certainty. Instead of using a small Balls dredge about 18 inches long, a trawl with a beam 20 feet across was dragged across the bottom of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and in this way we covered a considerable amount of ground, and obtained a far better idea of the larger organisms of those regions. No doubt we missed a great many of the smaller things. Little hard and heavy bodies fell through the net, but we got, nevertheless, a very good idea of the fauna of the bottom of the sea. A number of species from these extreme depths were comparatively large and spiny, and these stuck in the large dredge net. The depth of the Atlantic apparently averages something about two thousand fathoms, and that of the Pacific about twenty-five hundred fathoms. There did not seem to be any great difference between the Atlantic and the Pacific deeps—a general characteristic being that the bottom of each was a tolerably level expanse, with slight undulations. In the temperature of these great depths we took a great interest, for we expected that by determining the temperature at the bottom we would be able to trace the direction in which the water was moving in any particular way, because water is an extremely bad conductor, and it maintains, for a great length of time, unless there is some special reason for its mixing with other water, the temperature of its source. We usually, at most of the stations mentioned, determined correctly the bottom temperature, and then that of the various strata from the bottom up to the surface, and we were inclined to come to the conclusion that the great mass of the water we found in the troughs of the Atlantic and Pacific is derived from the southern sea. Of course the idea was prevalent that there were no animals at those great depths, but the conclusion we have arrived at now is, that there are animals at all depths, though undoubtedly they decrease in number as the depth increases. In regard to what these animals are, a large proportion of them is yet indescribable. The collection we have brought home, nevertheless, may be reckoned by thousands. The whole region which we have been examining has been hitherto totally unknown, and consequently all the animals we have got over this immense number of square miles are totally unknown also. The deep-sea fauna we found to be very generally diffused, so that the animals we found in one region are practically very much the same, and though differing certainly in some respects in the various localities, still there is a general resemblance in the form of the whole."

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen.

As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF OF ITS

Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 9st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES.

Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,

No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY" and "SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a per

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY AUG. 10, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 822, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secf. H. F. SANKEY, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 597, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEILACHER, Secf. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ANKEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, W. A. KRISE,
President. Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——A 22 acre lot, belonging to Thos McElroy, and farmed by Robert McCorkle yielded 80 bushels of wheat this season. This would make the yield over 29 bushels to the acre.

——Mr. Isaac Cottle, of Milroy, intends coming to this place, and will open a tailor shop.

——Rev. Firey, of Lock Haven, on his way home from conference at this place, found when he wished to pay his fare at Bellefonte, that he was minus his pocket-book, which he lost between here and Bellefonte. Contents $8 and some papers.

——The Governor will have the appointment of an Associate Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Love.

——Mr. Daniel K. Geiss, of Joliet, Ill., and a brother of D. K. Geiss of this place, is here on a visit, and called to see us. Mr. Geiss has lived in the west some twelve years, and speaks highly of the chances there for making money; especially for the farmer to whom low freights and cheap lands insure larger profits from farms than here in the east.

——The tavern and store stead, at Aaronsburg, property of B. F. Philips, was sold last week to Mr. Beyer of Snyder co., for $4300. Mr. Boyer also bought Mr. Philips' stock of goods at cost.

——Ohio has the champion sagacious dog. At all times very savage on the approach of strangers he recently astonished the community by joyously welcoming a man in a light wagon who tied up at the hitching post before the house. The dog had never seen the man before but something in the light wagon put him on his good behavior. It was a "Light Running Domestic" and the man a "Domestic" agent.

——If at any time you have nothing at all to do go and examine the fine grocery of Sechler & Co., in the Bushhouse block. It will pay you to look at their fine store, its tasty arrangement, and the completeness of their line of goods.

——Congressman Mackey, has our thanks for bound copies of Reports of U. S. Commission Vienna International Exhibition, volums 1 to 4.

——The West Branch Camp-meeting, at Wayne station, Clinton county, will commence on Thursday, the 17th day of August, and continue 12 days, closing on Tuesday morning, August 29.

——Apples are so plenty in Union co., that they cannot be given away.

——Samuel H. Stover has supplied a want at Boalsburg, by throwing his house open to public entertainment.

——Six pound cabbage heads have been seen somewhere about the Journal office.—Chronicle.

Strange we didn't notice you. Come again when we are at home.—Journal.

We always thought the Chronicle would make sour kraut.

From a letter received here by Wm. Wolf, from his brother Rev. Dr. Wolf, Mr. John Wolfof Miles twp., made a narrow escape from lightning on 7. The letter says:

We had a little rain this afternoon and several sharp strokes of lightning and thunder. One stroke came near being the death of bro. John and Mr. Hall, one of his hands. John, was with the team and was knocked over and stunned. So was likewise Mr. Hall. They both say they have pain in their heads as if they had received a hard blow. The two front horses were also knocked down neither of the men heard the thunder although both saw the balls of fire quite near them. They were evidently struck senseless for a moment and there must have been only a step between them and death.

It is not known where the lightning actually struck as no tree was near and no shock of oats was burned.

——Michael Weaver, an old citizen of Haines township, died suddenly of apoplexy on last Thursday 3. Mr. Weaver had been at work in the field on that day, returned in the evening and took supper, after supper a neighbor visited him to buy a beef from him, and went to the stable; they returned and he seated himself on the porch and the two were talking as to the price, and as the neighbor was conversing Mr. Weaver suddenly sank over in his chair and was a corpse. We knew Michael long and well, and sympathise with his family in this sudden bereavement. He was highly esteemed in his neighborhood.

For the Reporter.

HUBLERSBURG.

DEAR EDITOR.—Deaths in our township on the 17 of July: A child of Jackson Showers died of Cholera Infantum, aged 1 year and 22 days. Mr. George Venada of Hublersburg, formerly from the lower end of Penns Valley, went to bed well and in the morning his wife got up and awakened him; he only drew a few breaths and died; cause, apoplexy. On the 24th, Mr. John Swartz died of old age; he was 80 years old, and one of the oldest settlers of this vicinity. He cleared many acres of Walker twp. soil. The general health here is good, except in the family of James Gramley which has been suffering from a visitation of billous fever, first attacking himself, then three of his children and his wife. HEW MORE.

——TIMOTHY SEED.—Car loads of the best and purest Timothy Seed on hand and for sale cheap, by ABRAHAM SUSSMAN, at Bellefonte. 10 aug 4t.

——All persons visiting Bellefonte are hereby invited to call at Zeller's Drug Store for a glass of Bower's Mead—the most healthful and popular drink of the day. It is delicious. It is a combination of the most choice and fragrant aromatics known. 29 may 4t.

——OHIO STONEWARE.—J. B. Fisher, at Penn Hall, has just received a large lot of the best Ohio Stoneware—Crocks of all sizes from ½ to 6 gallon. Also Flower Pots and Hanging baskets. Prices reasonable. Give him call. 3 aug 3t.

——The dupliecate of state and county tax for Potter township, has been left at the Bank in Centre Hall, where all who desire can pay their tax. GEORGE KOCH, Collector. 27 jul 4t.

From the many flattering testimonials we have read, paying tribute to the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Organs, we are constrained to recommend them to any persons contemplating purchasing an instrument of either description. Address the manufacturer and proprietor, Daniel F Beatty, Washington, N J., for any informotion respecting the same. See advertisement. 1m

——We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Musser's 4may tf

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic county convention assembled in the court-house at Bellefonte on last Tuesday afternoon, and organized by electing the following officers:

The delegates handed in their credentials as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
S Frank	20	29	31	32	32	20	33	4
G. Buchanan	5	4	4	4				
John Rishel	19	20	20	20	21	15	22	26
W H Miller	27	25	28	25	25	8		
J G Larrimer	17	17	20	20	23	17	15	
Jno Divens	21	21	21	25	25	37		
S J Mitchell	11	12	14	11	withdrawn.			
Capt Dopp	8	7	withdrawn.					
D Z Kline	5	5	withdrawn.					

Mr. Divens received the nomination on the 5th ballot and Maj. Frank on the 8th ballot.

For Jury Commissioner, John Campbell, of Huston had 84 and John Rishel of Gregg had 35 votes.

Congressional Conferees G. W. Gaffy, Jno. Grove, Jno. A. Woodward.

Senatorial Conferees, J. P. Gephart, C. G. Herlinger, Dr. Rothrock.

Chairman of Standing Committee, John Hoffer.

Amendments to the rules were adopted, which we will furnish next week.

In our next issue we will give the ticket the usual attention. The convention was harmonious.

A WONDERFUL ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the sights afforded by our city at the present time, which no one visiting the Centennial should fail to see, is Wanamaker's Mammoth Clothing Depot, Thirteenth and Market streets.

This is the largest establishment of its kind in the world, comprising, as it does, between two and three acres of storeroom on one floor, and containing on its hundreds of retail counters a stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps and Men's furnishing Goods valued at over one million of dollars. Some idea of the extent of business done at this giant establishment may be gathered from the fact that nearly two thousand hands are constantly employed in the different departments—of these five hundred being always in the store engaged in the capacity of clerks, salesmen, cashiers, &c.

The business is all done on one floor, and is carried on in all its branches with the most perfect system. Everything works as smothly as clockwork, for the simple reason that every employee in the manufacturing department has his specific duty to perform, and a particular place to perform it in, while the clerks and salesmen are under strict discipline from the time they begin work in the morning until they leave their posts in the evening.

Visitors to this mammoth house are always welcomed and treated with uniform courtesy and attention, whether they purchase or not. The different stages in the manufacture of clothing, from the reception of the fabrics in the piece, direct from the mills, down to the folding of the ready-made garment for exhibition on the counter, may be seen here to the best advantage, while the wonderful steam cutting machines and other improved labor saving appliances used in the tailoring business, are constantly in operation.

The proprietor, Mr. John Wanamaker, is also the senior member of the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, of the celebrated Oak Hall Clothing Store, Sixth and Market streets, and of the house of John Wanamaker & Co., 818 and 820 Chestnut street, this city. These two establishments employ over a thousand hands, and do an immense business.

Mr. Wanamaker began business in 1861 with Mr. Brown, under the now famous firm name of Wanamaker & Brown. The business relation continued until Mr. Brown's death in 1868, when the entire business passed into Mr. Wanamaker's hands, and has since been carried on under his personal supervision with a degree of enterprise and success that has not only made his name a synonym of American goaheaditiveness, but has enabled him to build up a princely private fortune.—Catholic Standard, Phila., July 29th 1876.

TILDEN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Tilden's letter accepting the democratic nomination for president, has appeared. It is a sound document and will leave little chance for radical faultfinding. The letter is quite lengthy and we are on that account precluded from printing it in this week's Reporter, and give instead the following comment of the Times upon it:

As all expected from Samuel J. Tilden, his letter is replete with rare good sense and sound conclusions, and it will be difficult for carping criticism to find good foothold for its work. It is somewhat circumlocutory and stubbornly mathematical in reaching its conclusions on the financial issue, but men of diverse theories as to resumption will read it and wonder why they find so little in it to dissent from. Both Tilden and Hendricks, although presumed to represent antagonistic convictions on the financial question, plod on smoothly and pleasantly each in his own way, until they find themselves as "two souls with but a single thought" on the vexatious issue of specie payments. They started like wandering political apostles at the broad mouth of the Democratic stream, where its waters are divided by green islands of hope and sterile rocks of discord; its banks separated invisibly by distance, and the voices on either shore unable to mingle with each other, and they have both journeyed leisurely toward the fountain until the narrowing stream familiarized them with each other's echoes, and finally brought them hand in hand and face to face at the fountain of old-time Jackson currency. Nor do they essentially differ as to the means they would employ to reach resumption. Both repudiate the resumption act; both declare it a hindrance to specie payments and the enemy of restored prosperity without which resumption is impossible both proclaim severe retrenchment and economy as the first step toward the equalization of currency and gold values and both deprecate precipitate or violent measures to force resumption before the country is fully prepared for it by the gradual and permanent improvement in our general prosperity. They write from different planes, from different impulses and for different people—the one from the more calculating financial policy of the East, and the other from the outspoken prostration of the industry of the West; but they are compelled to gravitate to the same broad and invulnerable basis of resumption as speedily as it can be attained without injury to our already greatly suffering business interests.

On but a single other point does Mr. Tilden depart from the plain lines of the St. Louis platform. His brief but cogent argument in favor of a single Presidential term is one of his happiest and strongest declarations, and bears upon its face the impress of honesty and conviction. On the true relations of the North and South to each other he utters the views of every patriot; on the questions of civil service reform his positive and practical pledges contrast sublimely with the high-sounding word-painting of Governor Hayes, and his concluding paragraph, which of itself would have made a complete and appropriate letter has the ring of an earnest man, whose terse sentences are inspired by an earnest purpose. Governor Hendricks' letter was anticipated, in substance but a repetition of the views of his chief.

A CHOICE FARM and HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, Sept. 9, next, the following described property, at the late residence of John Emmert, decd, situate in Harris township, Centre County, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, decd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, decd and others. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn also, a well of never failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn, forty five by eighty feet and other necessary out buildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; it is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one house and lot situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 132 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd.
N. B.—Above property can be bought as a whole or in part at private or public sale. 5aug

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, A. D., 1876, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Jonathan Auman, executor of the last will and testament of Peter Auman late of Miles twp, dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah Sharrer, administrator of law estate of Thomas Woodell late of Taylor twp, dec'd.

The partial account of George and Henry A. Gentzel, administrators of the estate of William Gentzel, as filed by G. Gentzel late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of Wm. Crenoble, administrator of the estate of Joseph Hines late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of Nancy A. Rothrock and John Hoffer, administrators cum testamento annexo of Henry Rothrock late of Spring twp, dec'd.

The account of Geo. M. Stover and Andrew J. Stover, executors of the estate of Andrew Stover late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The final account of James Carner and A. C. Geary, executors of the last will and testament of John Carner late of Centre county, dec'd.

The guardianship account of John Craig, guardian of Mary Turner now Mary Young, minor child of Wm. Turner late of Huston twp, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Solomon Gates, guardian of George and Elisabeth Ward minor children of Nina Ward late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Yearick, administrator of etc. of John Bressler late of Benner twp, dec'd.

The fourth account of Josiah Neff, executor etc. of John Neff late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The account of John Irvin jr. executor of estate of Ezra D. Brishin late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The first partial account of A. O. Furst, executor of etc. of George Livingston late of Bellefonte, dec'd.

The account of Samuel J. Garbrick, surviving executor of etc. of John Garbrick late of Marion twp, dec'd.

The final account of John P. Runkle, administrator of the estate of William Venada late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The account of J. M. Garbrick administrator of etc. of Wm. M. Garbrick late of Walker twp, dec'd.

The account of J. H. Frank and John Stover administrators of the estate of David Stover late of Penn twp, dec'd.

The account of Luther D. Wasson administrator of George K. Wasson executor of John Meyers late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The account of John Grove, administrator of the estate of Daniel Breon late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of H. A. Mingle, administrator of the estate of Sarah M. Holloway late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The account of Wm. Deats, executor of the last will and testament of Philip Deats late of Marion twp, dec'd.

Partial account of J. P. Gephart, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of etc. of Josh B. Awl late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

The account of Jacob S. Awl, executor of the last will and testament of John B. Awl dec'd, as filed by his administrator, J. P. Gephart.

The account of Aaron Lukenbaugh, guardian of Florence J. Little and J. W. Little, minor children of Benjamin Little, dec'd.

The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of the estate of Jacob Etters dec'd, distributing balance due by former account.

The account of James H. Rankin, administrator of the Estate of Ruth A. Ward late of Bellefonte.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, July 29, 1876. } W. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

BEATTY'S Golden Tongue Parlor Organs.

Factory Established in 1850.

From the Press.

From G. D. White, Editor Hackettstown, N. J. Herald.

"The organ has a rich, deep and soul-stirring tone; could not stay in the house without it. It helps wonderfully to drive away the thoughts of hard times."

The Lebanon Pa. Daily News, says:

"We are in receipt of one of those five octave Parlor Organs, manufactured by D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. This organ is a fine, solid black walnut case, and in tone it cannot be surpassed by any instrument of its kind."

From the Lowell Neb. Register.

"We received this week, direct from the manufacturer, D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., his justly celebrated organ, elegant in appearance, and handsomely furnished unexcelled in richness and power of tone. We are more than pleased with it, and heartily recommend it to any one contemplating of purchasing an organ."

Best offer given. Money refunded upon return of organ and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Organ warranted for six years.

Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to canvass for this superior instrument. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

A NEW IDEA!

SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Being an axiom acknowledged by all, that the cash system, (or pay as you go,) is the most pleasant and safest,—as an incentive to more fully establish *that* system,—the undersigned therefore offer to the public a Premium of 50 cts. in Goods, on bills to the amount of $5.00, and 50 cts. premium on all bills increased to the amount of $8.00, etc. (viz. on a bill to the amount of $10.00, we will pay $1.00 premium, in goods, for Cash or Produce.

We have READY MADE CLOTHING which we offer at *GREATLY REDUCED PRICES*, for Cash.

We thank our patrons for past patronage and all who will avail themselves of the inducement presented.

STROHM & SWARTZ, 22 Jun 3m. Churchville.

DISCOVERY OF THE INDIAN WHO FIRED THE LAST SHOT AT CUSTER.

A Fighting Force of 27,000 Savages —10,000 Now in the Field.

St. Paul, August 5.—Advices by the way of Bismarck have been received here to the effect that "Rain in the Face," accompanied by 220 lodges of Indians from the hostile camp, have arrived at Standing Rock. This Indian murdered a trader of Stanley's expedition in 1873, and was arrested therefor by Captain Tom Custer but escaped, and is said to have cut the heart from Captain Custer's body and to have fired the last shot at General Custer. An intelligent and reliable gentleman says that though special effort was made on the part of the agent and the Indians at the issue of beef on Saturday to make a showing, still there were not 500 bucks present while there should have been over 2,000 from which it would seem that a large number are with the hostiles. Those who are well informed rate the Sioux fighting force at 27,000, and believe there are 10,000 well-armed warriors now in the field.

ALABAMA.

THE STATE GIVES OVER 20,000

A Gain of 7,000 Over the last Election.

Montgomery, August 7.—Returns from various parts of the State indicate a sweeping Democratic victory. Houston's majority for Governor will not be less than 20,000, and probably will go much higher. The Democrats have made gains in every part of the State that has been heard from and will have a large majority in the Legislature.

Messrs. Charlton & Co., of the Stanton Iron Works, Hartlepool, England, have succeeded, with liabilities reported at $800,000.

DEATHS.

At his residence at Churchville, on Tuesday, August 1, Hon. W. W. Love, aged 67 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The death of our esteemed friend, Judge Love has cast a gloom over the neighborhood in which he so long resided. He will be missed by his neighbors as well as by the family in which he was a kind and affectionate husband and father. He was a useful citizen and lived a useful life—and hence his death leaves a void that may not be soon filled. Judge Love was a pleasant, sociable and thoroughly public spirited man; his mansion was the seat of hospitality, his means liberally given in aid of charitable purposes and for the furtherance of all public enterprises. A kinder heart throbbed not in human breast, and he did no man an intentional wrong.

Honesty and integrity were leading traits of the deceased, and these qualities led to his elevation as one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of this county in 1871, and he filled his honored position upon the bench with credit. We knew him long and well, and knew him only to respect and esteem him. He was a constant church member, and helper in all religious charities. He died in the full possession of his faculties—resigned to his approaching end, and in the blessed hope of Salvation. Peace to his ashes.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, August 5.—Flour ex $4 00 @ 4 36; Minn. family $ 25@6 75 Wheat amber 1 11@1 24 do Mich white 1 35, Corn white 58 yellow 59 @ 60 Oats western white 32@40 Petroleum, refined 17½@17¾ crude 12¾ whisky $1 12.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire.

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7,00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 60c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 45.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120....Rye 75 Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90, 70.....Clover seed 5,50 .....Potatoes 90 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

BEATTY PIANO!

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

From Jas. E. Regan, firm Regan & Carter, publishers Daily and Weekly Tribune, Jefferson City, Mo., after receiving a $700 instrument, says:

"Piano reached us in good condition. I am well pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be."

From E. R. Baldridge, Bonnington Furnace, Pa., after receiving a $700 piano.

"Beatty" received 4th inst., all O. K. and came fully up to your representation, and exceeds our expectations. While I don't profess to be a judge in the matter, Mrs. B. does, and pronounces it of very sweet tone; and is very much pleased with it."

Best inducements ever offered. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Pianos warranted for six years. Agents wanted. Send for cuts ogue. Address, D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Centennial Store,

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, Caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

BEATTY PIANO!

Grand, Square and Upright.

From Rufus Snyder, of the firm of Snyder & Hendricks, Carriage Manufacturers, of the city of Allentown, Pa:

"I must confess I hardly know how to express my gratification on receiving the Beatty Piano you shipped me. It is at least all I could ask, wish or expect. One of our most eminent musicians tried it and spoke in the most favorable terms, after thoroughly testing it."

Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five day. Pianos warranted for six years. Address, D. F. BEATTY, 23jul y Washington, New Jersey.

RESUMPTION.

The House Repeals the Act Fixing 1879 as the Date.

Washington, August 5.—The House re-echoed to-day Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance, and decided that "the proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business." To that end it repealed the resumption date of the Resumption act, and then passed a resolution for a joint commission of the two houses to inquire into all the phases of the financial question, with a view of providing for the best means for facilitating the resumption of Specie payments. Mr. Cox, reported from the Banking and Currency committee the bill for repealing the day clause, and, after a brief contest, admitted to a vote Mr. Kelley's proposition for the commission as a substitute for the bill. This was lost by 93 to 103, and then the bill for the simple repeal of the date was passed by 106 to 83. The commission was then agreed to by nearly a party vote as an independent measure. The Eastern Democrats voted against it when offered as a substitute, on the ground that they desired to have it as the first section of the bill preceding the section for repeal. This explains the difference between the two votes on the proposed commission when offered as a substitute and when submitted as an independent measure. Having been defeated as a substitute it could not get in as an amendment, and was therefore made a supplemental bill. The debate, which lasted several hours, wound up with a speech from Mr. Bland on the bill to remonetize the silver dollar, now pending in the morning hour. This it is now agreed will not be voted on, but be practically referred to the joint commission which the House authorized.

Vanberbilt is better, but cannot live but a few days.

There is a premium of 1 per cent, on small silver in New York.

General Terry is now in full communication with General Crook.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20.

HENRY BOOZER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., CENTRE HALL, PA.

☞Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

CENTENNIAL

AT CENTRE HALL,

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a specialty.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods. *Remember, we have but one price for everyone.*

WM. WOLF.

HARDWARE and STOVES

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,

Bellefonte, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER
7 oct y

JOHN P. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extract, ng teeth, Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage. 27feb tf

To the Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States, 16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly Illustrated; Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 22 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for the sight of the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like that at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address, THE CENTENNIAL RECORD, 22 jun 6m. Portland, Maine.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr. 20

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President, J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

CUMMINGS HOUSE

Bellefonte, PA.

ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.

The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the pleasantest located hotels in the town. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and comfortable stopping place for the public. Boarding by the day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. June 15

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

D. JOHNSON & SONS.

This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage is run to the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 28apr

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Bonner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct27 6m

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment o HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Al so, has made a speciality and keeps or hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesa and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-ly

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14'66

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.

Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled

His Grocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

☞Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞No trouble to show Goods.☜

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice CIGARS AND TOBACCO, and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 26oct-tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

JOHN POWERS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DIPLOMA

Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY

Opposite Bush House,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! either in quality or prices, Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21 1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may26 '74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the U. C. & S. C. R. R., and pronounced by locating engineers upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now in use, manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and near, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER, 24apr21 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may6 '76tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

—BAR IRON!—

BAR IRON 2½ cts. per lb.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES at $5.00 per Keg.

NAILS, as good as the best at $3 00 per Keg.

LOCKS 38cts each.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Lewistown, mar 30 y.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

RE-OPENED!

A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PERFUMERIES,
DYE STUFF

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

To CLEAN ALABASTER.—Wash with soapsuds; if stained whitewash stains; let the whitewash remain on several hours.

To REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Yolk of egg rubbed in thoroughly, a little at a time, will remove all dandruff and leave the hair like silk; afterward wash the head in clean water.

CHEAP PAINT.—Cheap paint for rough woodwork or fences is made of six pounds of melted pitch, one pint of linseed oil, and one pound of brick dust or yellow ocher. It is excellent, and will stand for years.

OINTMENT FOR PIMPLES.—Purified lard, one ounce; citron ointment, one and a half ounces; almond oil, one-half ounce. Mix all well together, and scent with oil of bergamot. Apply at night on going to bed; if applied also during the day the relief will be more speedy.

TO WASH LACE.—Cover a quart bottle with linen, then wrap your lace around the bottle, being careful to keep the pearl edge out smooth. You may put on several layers of lace. Then cover the whole with another piece of linen sewed on tightly so as to keep the lace smooth. Wash the bottle and its coverings in suds, rubbing with the palm of the hand, then boil with the other clothes on washing day; blue, and stiffen with thin starch. Tie a string around the neck of the bottle and hang it up to dry. When quite dry, rip off the outside linen and your lace will be found clean and smooth.

TO WHITEN A WALL.—If the ceiling is very smooth, use calcimine, made as follows: Take four pounds of paris white, put in a pail, cover it with water, and let it stand over night; put into a tin kettle a handful of glue, cover with cold water; in the morning set the glue on the stove, and add enough warm water to make a quart, and stir until dissolved; add the glue to the paris white, stir well, and pour in enough warm water to make a pail three-quarters full; then add blueing, a little lime; stir well until it is very slightly blueish. Use a good brush; go over one place in the wall until thoroughly wet; if your brush dries quickly add more warm water; the mixture is too thick; the brush must be kept wet. But if your ceiling is slightly rough, use the mixture without the glue, as the glue will not work on a rough ceiling. If very rough and looking as if it would peel off, go over it simply with ten cents' worth of powdered alum, dissolved in two quarts of water. This will remove the superfluous lime and leave your ceiling white. Always use the calcimine with glue on the sides of a wall, as it does not rub off.

To Manage the Potato Beetle.

C. W., Plymouth, Ind., writes: "Recently a member of the Farmer's club suggested a remedy for potato bugs. We out West here have been tormented (this is the seventh year) with these pests, but are getting used to them. I find them this year as plenty in my garden as ever before, but fear no trouble from them by using the following remedy: Place a teaspoonful or pure paris green in an ordinary watering pot holding one bucket of water, then sprinkle the vines with it, and my word for it the bugs will be dead within twelve hours, or as soon as they eat a particle of the leaves. I have tried paris green mixed with ashes, lime, flour and plaster, and they all hurt the vines more or less, but the water seems to do good rather than hurt. Again, the impression was with us here that to handle the old or young bugs by picking them from the vines was poisonous or injurious, but it is not so. My fowls will eat them as readily as corn, but I keep them shut up on account of injuring other garden stuff."

Upon the same subject J. F. writes: "Will you publish the following plan for the destruction of the potato bug for the benefit of potato growers, viz.: Keep the rows or hills clear of weeds, and in the hottest part of the day brush them off into the space between the rows. I have never had occasion to go more than three times through mine for the last two years. I learned of this plan at that time from a person who had been visiting in Grant county, Wis., and who had seen it tried on a number of acres. All the farmers in that locality have adopted this plan. It is far ahead of paris green.

Remarks.—This plan will be effective chiefly for the larvæ, which are somewhat sluggish and cannot stand the scorching effect of a hot sun upon a heated soil. They are baked to death when brushed off, as above stated. But in cool or damp weather they will regain the vines and the work has to be done over again. With paris green the work once done is done for all.—*New York Times.*

Farm Notes and Hints.

Canary seed, worth $6 to $6.50 per bushel, it is suggested, can be profitably grown in the United States—at least enough for home use. Sow the seed early in rich soil, as it is liable to injury by summer drought.

Not the least important duty will be to transmit to the publisher of your county paper facts relating to the results of your farm experiments; your success in this thing, your loss in that, with the cause of it; thereby enlightening others and encouraging them to do the same thing. This paper is ready at all times to publish such matters.

I have found out one thing about potatoes that you perhaps don't know; that is, potatoes need thinning to insure a good, early, marketable crop. At the second hoeing you pull out all the tops except from one to four, taking the small and weakly ones, and you will see the benefit of it.

The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, reports that he finds no more difficulty in transplanting hickories than any other trees, if they have been transplanted when young, and this is the experience of nurserymen. He also says that the hickory tree will fruit in fifteen years from planting.

Unless great care is used, butter is always of different colors before the first working (after salting). Some portions will have little or no salt, and be of a lighter color, and the dairywoman should work so as to mix these portions with that thoroughly salted, or she will have streaky rolls or tubs of butter. A very little care, when working the second time, will prevent this result.

Every farmer should gather a quantity of road dust during the dry summer weather, which will be found very useful for the fowls to dust themselves in during the winter to rid themselves of vermin, also for applying to cattle when troubled that way. It is an excellent disinfectant for privies, and one of the best things to use in earth closets in the winter.

A Youthful Judge.

A little recollection of the Commune was recently evoked at Paris, when Armand de Barral, a young man of twenty-one, was brought before a police tribunal. In May, 1871, then a boy of sixteen, he was made a police magistrate by the Communists; on the capture of Paris by the Versailles troops he fled to England and Germany. In March, 1872, he was sentenced, in his absence, to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance, but he was not arrested till June, 1876. He did not deny his identity, or the fact that he had served on the judiciary of the Commune, but he insisted that, being known to Raoul Rigault, Dacosta and other Communist leaders, he did not dare to refuse to become their instrument. Unhappily for this righteous judge, this excellent young man, it was shown that he had signalized his accession to power by imprisoning citizens right and left, and treating those who incurred his boyish displeasure with great severity; further, that finding himself indifferently lodged at his office, he seized and appropriated to his own uses the chambers of the Cour de Cessation, and the result of the trial was his sentence to two years' imprisonment.

"These are only volunteers—not regular soldiers," said Gen. Sherman to Prince Oscar in Philadelphia, when three of the militiamen fell off their horses.

INCIDENTS OF GEN. CUSTER.

As a Disciplinarian and the Manner in which he Treated his Men.

General Custer's war record, says a correspondent, opened with the war. His acquaintance with Michigan soldiers began several months after the first volunteers had fought on the battle line and come to realize what war was. The First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments of cavalry were raised at the same time, brigaded together, and on reaching Washington were ordered to report to General Custer.

"And who is General Custer?" was the query between man and man and from camp to camp. We had not heard of him. If he had made a name it was not in the papers. There was considerable dissatisfaction among the enlisted men, who felt and hoped that such a brigade of picked men ought to be commanded by some one to give it a good fighting record.

We saw Custer—a thin waisted, "spindle bodied" young man, with long yellow hair falling down to his shoulders, a pleasant mouth, and nothing to mark him from other men but an eye that seemed to look through and through a man.

"He's no fighter!"

"He can't fight!"

"He's a regular dandy!"

Such expressions as above quoted were heard through the camps, but those who uttered them were soon made to retract their words.

The brigade knew what drill was; but when Custer took command he put the men through as farmers work to save grain from an approaching thunder storm. He seemed to like the officers and the looks of the men, and while he worked to make us worthy of his lead we felt that we must work to be worthy of such a commander. One month under Custer made every horse a machine and every man an automaton.

One day a trooper, whose joints were stiff and whose bones ached from riding an ugly horse, fell out of his set of fours on drill and declared that he would be shot before he would drill another half hour. He was on his way to the guard house when Custer rode up, ordered his release and requested his presence at headquarters. The sulky tempered trooper followed the general, wondering if he was not to be placed over against the fence and shot. Custer had far different intentions. Bidding the trooper sit down, the general calmly inquired:

"Why do you refuse to drill?"

"Because I am tired out and shaken up, and I know all about every drill."

"When I took this brigade," said the general, "I thought I knew just how to command it. I have learned something new every day. I shall always be learning. If you refuse to drill all others will soon refuse. Then discipline will relax, men and horses forget, and in our first action we shall be cut to pieces for want of intelligent mannevering. I want you to be a man, and yet you must be a machine to obey."

The soldier was silent.

"I ride five miles to your one," continued the general. "I sleep three or four hours; you sleep seven or eight. I have 4,000 men to care for; you have only your horse. I have a thousand complaints to listen to, you have none. I have five times your work, fare no better, and will be shot as soon as you are. If I take all this burden and trouble and hard work upon my shoulders are you not willing to bear a trifle?"

The trooper returned to his saddle. One day, a year afterward, he died before Custer's eyes, died so bravely that the general said of him:

"An army like that man could conquer the world."

Adulterating Silks.

Years ago dyers discovered the bad art of adding largely to the weight of silk in coloring it. At first this was confined to making good a portion of the loss of weight which takes place when gummy substances and other impurities are removed from raw silk. The removal of these reduces the weight in some instances as much as one-fourth. If we may believe recent assertions in French journals, the resources of modern chemistry have enabled unscrupulous European dyers to increase the weight of their silk out of all proportion by removing the gum. By adding salts of iron and tin—among the latter the cyanides, which are deadly poisons—they have latterly increased the weight of silk goods 100, 200, and even 300 per cent. This exceeds by two or three times the worst instances of the fraud hitherto on record. Of course this extreme debasement is only practicable with black silks. Thus treated, they have lustre and apparent body as well as weight; but the unfortunate wearer of the goods is surprised at the rapidity with which they go to pieces. A few years ago two or three cases of spontaneous combustion occurred in Paris with these weighted silks, the chemicals having changed the goods to a sort of tinder. The practice has not been unknown among the manufacturers of silks in this country; but many of the leading houses have abandoned it and pride themselves on the pure dye of American silks, which now surpass those made abroad in permanency and brilliance of color as well as in strength for wear.

In the Dark.

During the great storm in Ohio a train of cars ran into a tunnel near North Bend, in which the water was so deep that it put out the fire in the locomotive, and over a hundred passengers were imprisoned. Another train would be due in an hour, and it was necessary that somebody should get out of the tunnel and reach a neighboring signal to prevent a terrible disaster. The water was about four feet deep and running swiftly. A young man, whose name is not given, in the Cincinnati *Times'* account of the occurrence, volunteered for the exploit. The total darkness increased the danger, and the distance was an eighth of a mile. The young man removed his boots and coat and plunged in. The current carried him along, and he easily kept his head above water, although collisions against the rocky sides of the tunnel nearly disabled him, but he made the passage and stopped the threatening train. In the meantime the passengers in the tunnel were trembling with hope and fear, and the suspense was not relieved until, several hours later, the water subsided, the fire in the locomotive was rekindled, and their journey was continued.

Fixing a Responsibility.

A deplorable accident, resulting in the death of twenty-one persons and the wounding of forty-nine more, which happened on one of the Spanish railways between Cervera and Tarrega on the twenty-first of June, has been followed up by the introduction in the Cortes of a bill providing that whenever a railroad disaster can be distinctly traced to negligence or bad management on the part of the company or its servants, the company shall be compelled to pay a fine of $15,000 to the family of every person who is killed, and a fine of $7,000 to the family of every person incapacitated for labor, and to pay $5 a day to every wounded person so long as he or she may be compelled to be abed under surgical care. This stringent measure was introduced by Senor Fernandez Cadorniga and seems likely enough to become the law in Spain. It will strike all railroad stockholders no doubt as harsh and severe. But if it should pass we suspect there will not be many railway accidents in Spain.

A Centennial Trip.

The members of the New York State Press Association will visit Philadelphia the latter part of August, devoting a few days to sight-seeing. The party will consist only of the members of the Association and their friends. This trip will take in a visit to Mauch Chunk and the Pennsylvania coal fields. It will be under the more immediate charge of the notable newspaper guide, ED. PARKER, of the Geneva *Gazette*, and there is little doubt with so capital a guide the press party will have a season of enjoyment, as well as one of information.

THE IRONCLAD DISASTER.

The English Steamer Thunderer Explodes a Boiler with Frightful Loss of Life.

The following is from Portsmouth in regard to the disaster on board of the Thunderer, while that ironclad was making a trial trip. Twenty-five of the crew are dead. The bodies are shockingly mutilated, the flesh being stripped from the limbs by the escaping steam. The forward stokehole, where the explosion of the boiler took place, is divided from the after stokehole by watertight bulkheads. The stokers in the latter were protected from the fragments caused by the explosion, but were literally boiled alive by the steam.

The Thunderer is one of the four largest and most heavily armed vessels in the British navy. The first two vessels built of this class, the most powerful men-of-war yet built, were the Thunderer and its sister vessel, the Devastation, both launched in 1872. The Thunderer is 285 feet long, sixty-two feet three inches broad, the draught forward twenty-five feet nine inches, and aft twenty-six feet six inches. This enormous draught is made necessary by the weight of armament both defensive and offensive, and effectually prevents the entrance of the vessel into many harbors, while eminently fitting it for coast defense upon a stormy shore like that of England. The guns, four in number, consist of thirty-five-ton seven hundred pounder breach loaders, mounted in two turrets, and are loaded and aimed by machinery, an unusually small number of men being needed to superintend the motions of the turret and its guns, a weight of over 250 tons. The two turrets stand upon a deck given up at sea to the waves, the engines and quarters being all below the water line. Between the two turrets, however, is a spacious hurricane or flying deck, twenty-four feet above water, on which the boats are stowed and to which all openings from the hold are carried.

The armor on the vessel is from ten, twelve to fourteen inches thick, the thickest being on the turret, the next on the sides of the vessel, and the thinnest on the sloping deck. The two turrets are not placed directly in line upon the deck, but stand each a little one side of the center of the hull, and gain in this way an advantage in a raking fire, as well as providing a wider range to either turret in case the other is disabled and becomes motionless. As the peculiar construction of the vessel enables the guns and most of the plating to be kept close to the water line, a greater stability is obtained than can exist in ordinary armor plated vessels. The Thunderer has a nominal burden of 4,406 tons and displaces or weighs 9,107 tons. Her speed averages thirteen knots an hour, and the vessel has two independent screws and two sets of engines, one under each turret—the boiler forward having exploded in the present instance—and carrying 1,600 tons of coal, or enough for a sea voyage of 6,000 miles. The vessel, like most turreted men-of-war, is mastless, and intended principally for coast defense, though able to take an ocean voyage. As the vessel has been in commission over three years, during that time being a member of the channel squadron, it is probable that repairs to its boilers have been found necessary and that the accident occurred in a trial trip over the course usually selected by British vessels.

A Savage Spectacle.

On the morning following the fight which Gen. Crook had with the Indians, a correspondent says, as the column was moving from the place of bivouac, there suddenly arose among the red allies with the troops a singular excitement. One of them had ridden up to a dark object lying beside the stream, stood and gazed at it, and after others had foined him, they sat and chattered as wildly together as the South American monkeys when they discover the propinquity of a snake. After gestures and yells they dismounted and brandished knives. Approaching them, I beheld lying on the fresh, dewy grass, under the gentle shadow of a stooping willow, the most horrible object that could meet the eye. A dusky human form, nude and blood-besmeared, was writhing under the knives of the merciless victors. This object was a Sioux who, in the latter part of the fight, had been wounded by a Snake, scalped and left for dead. In tearing the tuft of raven hair from his head a portion of the bone, fractured with a stroke of the tomahawk, had clung to the flesh, and the brain was laid bare. And yet, in the morning, the savage was still alive, and hearing the tramp of horses and believing his tribe had beaten the whites, he had crawled out of the gully in which he lay and called, "Minne!" (water) to a Crow who had passed and who he undoubtedly thought was a Sioux. The Crow turned, and his face kindled with a fearful joy. Six shots were fired into the prostrate figure. The head and limbs were severed from the body and the flesh hacked and the bones hewn until there was nothing about it recognizable as human. Infamies too shameful and disgusting for record completed the ghastly climax of horror. It was an illustration of the fiendish ferocity of all the Plains Indians towards their foes. The Sioux practice even more refined barbarities, torturing their victims in the most exquisite manner and making them more dreadful by deferring, by every art in their power, the welcome relief of death.

Early in the Morning.

The man who can build a fire in the morning, not spill any ashes, nor make gridirons on his face with soot, and repeat the ten commandments, while his wife yells down stairs: "Don't forget to fill the teakettle," "Don't put too much coal on," "Turn the damper down," "Shut the stair door." "Don't make such a horrid racket." "Now get mad and smash the lids." "Set the chairs all back." "Spread something over the yeast." "Let the poor cat out." "Open the door; you're filling the house full of smoke." "Look if the milkman has come." "Don't break all the dishes in the house." "Is that fire burning yet?" "Oh, clear out; I'd rather make the fire three times myself. A man can never do anything without getting mad and turning the house upside down;" need have no fears that there is anything else in this world that can make him forget his early Sunday-school training.

Giving Him Time.

Tom Howard kept a gunshop in the town of Riverside. Tom was a first-class workman, but distressingly dilatory in the dispatch of business. He would meet his patrons with a positive promise, which he would renew month after month, until at length his shop became an armory of unfinished rifles and fowling pieces. One day his neighbor Smith, who had suffered repeatedly by Tom's habit of procrastination, entered his shop. "Tom," said he, "I want you to make a gun for my little boy—a small, well finished piece, and as light in the barrel as will be consistent with safety."

"Oh, yes," said Tom, "I will make it immediately. You shall have it at once. But, by-the-way, how old is the boy?"

"Well, as to that," replied Smith, "the boy is not born yet, but I thought I had better get the gun under way."

A Wife in a Well.

Recently Mrs. C. L. Applegate, living at Toms River, went to the well, and, becoming dizzy, fell in. When her husband returned to dinner he was surprised to see no signs of life about the kitchen, and searched every part of the house for his wife. When passing the well, which is thirty feet deep, he heard his wife call: "Charley, I am in the well." He soon drew her up with the windlass, and found that she had fallen in several hours before, and had been standing on tiptoe to keep her head out of the water, waiting for him to come. She said she was nearly frozen, as her whole body was in the water, and it was only by laying her head back that she could breathe without drawing in a mouthful of water. Strange to say, she was not hurt by the fall, although she went down head first.

GEN. CROOK'S FIGHT.

Recklessness of the Sioux—Waste of Ammunition on Both Sides.

The Denver (Col.) *News* prints a letter, dated at Camp Cloud Peak, Wyoming, which gives an interesting account of Gen. Crook's recent battle with the Indians. The writer says:

The Sioux were all splendidly mounted, and so long as pressed did much of their firing on horseback. Some of the most reckless feats of equestrianism imaginable were performed by them within range of the broadside of an entire company. In numerous instances one or two warriors dashed out from behind their cover of rocks, hugged close to the neck of the pony and half bounded, half tumbled down the nearly vertical banks after a bold Crow, Snake or white skirmisher, delivered a shot or two, and like a flash disappeared in spite of volleys sent after him. Up hill or down, over rocks, through canyons, and in every conceivable dangerous condition of affairs their breakneck riding was accomplished. One reckless brave got badly pressed by the cavalry, at a certain point in the field, and jerking out his bowie knife he slashed apart his saddle girth, slipped it with all its trappings from under him while his pony was at full speed, and thus unencumbered made his escape. So closely did the Indians approach our skirmishers at times that they inflicted several wounds with battle axes, lances and arrows, and in one or two instances they closed in on a brave soldier and got his scalp before comrades could rush forward to the rescue. They repeatedly courted death by endeavoring to secure the bodies of their own dead. One instance of this kind was plainly visible to most of us. An Indian riding along the bluff was, with his pony, made the target for dozens of rifles, and rider, pony and all finally tumbled head over heels down the hillside. Two braves immediately sallied forth for the body of their defunct brother, but one of them also fell before it was reached. The other seemed to think one live Indian better than two dead ones, and hastily scrambled back. Another warrior met him, however, and persuaded him to go along on a second trial. About the time the bodies were reached a pony was shot, and both Indians, then thoroughly demoralized, m de for cover and reached it in safety. One thing is an absolute certainty, and that is the fact that the Sioux had staked a great deal on this battle, and that their fighting was consequently little less than savage frenzy or the fighting of demons.

Our troops fired over ten thousand rounds of ammunition, and it is believed that the Sioux discharged from a third to a half more. Behind a ledge of rocks from where a band of them fired for a little over half an hour, about a peck of cartridge shells were found, and other places of concealment were strewn with them almost as thickly. Many of these were the long, hard shooting Sharps, which show another decided advantage they have over our troops. But the marvel of it is how so much ammunition could be expended with so little loss of life to our force. Dodging and skulking and scattering out, as the savages always do, we could not expect to hand them a very long mortality list, but not possessing that snake-like, weasel-like faculty of being where we are not or not being just where we are supposed to be, it is hard to see why an average Indian marksman could not kill but once in a thousand shots.

A Bold Robbery.

The most daring railroad robbery on record was perpetrated recently on the Missouri Pacific railroad, a short distance east of Otterville, Mo. From the account of the outrage published, it appears that the whole affair was deliberately planned and successfully executed by about a dozen masked ruffians, who obstructed the track in a cutting, stopped the train by a signal light, and after robbing the express company's safes of about sixteen thousand dollars in money and valuables decamped with their prize. No resistance was offered by either the train officials or the passengers, who were completely overawed by the pistols of the band of masked robbers. An active pursuit after the gang has been instituted from several points, and there are some hopes of their capture, but, we fear, not without loss of life to the pursuing parties. The affair is somewhat similar to the recent robbery of a mail coach, filled with well armed passengers, in Texas, when the only one who escaped loss was a plucky little woman who defied the robbers. This outrage is possible of repetition on any of our roads, even those of the settled States, unless a severe lesson is administered now to all concerned in this latest robbery. We hope that the facility with which the thieves got possession of the safe keys and the money will suggest to the express companies some better way of securing the valuables intrusted to them in future than by keys so easily got at, and in a safe that can be broken open with a pickax.—*Herald.*

Lemons and Sugar.

Congressman Williams, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on accounts, in his first speech in the United States House said: "Let me read some of the items from the account for articles furnished to the House of Representatives:

"Four and seven-eighths gallons alcohol, and package for same, $13.19.

"One cask of sal soda, $26.29.

"Fifty pounds tea, $87.50; two hundred and twenty pounds granulated sugar, $25.30.

"Two hundred and nineteen pounds powdered sugar, $25.19; six boxes of lemons, $78.

"Six boxes lemons, $78; two hundred and five pounds sugar, $23.58."

"Six boxes lemons, $75; two hundred and thirty-two pounds sugar, $26.58.

The next is "one hundred fans [Mr. Williams here imitated the action of using a fan, amid great laughter.]

"Two hundred and thirty-four pounds granulated sugar, $26.91.

"Two hundred and thirty pounds powdered sugar, $26.45; six boxes lemons, $72.

"Six boxes lemons, $72: one hundred and ninety-eight pounds granulated sugar, $22.77.

"Six boxes lemons, $72; two hundred and five pounds granulated sugar, $23.58.

"Six boxes lemons, $72.

"Three boxes lemons, $36; one hundred and ninety-nine pounds granulated sugar, $22.88."

The total is $1,293.08.

Wealth Without its Anxieties.

The newsboys who gather about in the afternoon, awaiting the publication hour, either fairly roll in wealth or their conversation is to some extent imaginative. Said one of them to another:

"Billy, did yer buy that $50 plaid summer suit I seed yer lookin' at in a window Saturday?"

"No, Blinkey, I didn't take it in. Ther was only one watch pocket in the trowsis, an' I allus carries two tickers, one ter c'rect t'other by."

"But yer ain't goin' ter wear yer army britches all summer, be yer, 'specially when yer go drivin' out evenin's?"

"No, Blinkey, my dear, I ain't," was Billy's grave reply, "but don't yer worry about me. It's silk undercloz as preserves my precious health. Silk's the thing, Blinkey!"

A Thread Telegraph.

A cheap telegraph, useful for certain purposes, can be made in this way: Take two tin cylinders about the size of a small dice box, say three inches long by one and one-quarter inches diameter; cover one end of each with parchment or bladder, forming a drumhead. Pierce the center with a pin and insert a strong thread, and make a knot to prevent its being withdrawn. With the other end of the thread (which may be of any length, say 100 yards or more) do likewise with the other cylinder, and the telegraph is complete. By keeping the thread tightly drawn, in order that the vibration may be perfect, a person speaking or even whispering in one cylinder can be distinctly heard by another holding the other cylinder to the ear.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A number of prominent Boston ladies have purchased the Old South church building, and if they cannot raise the amount required to purchase the land in sixty days, will take down the building and re-erect it elsewhere..... $11,748,931 in silver coin have been put forth by the government in redemption of currency. The cotton worm has appeared in middle and southern Alabama.....Demoseville, Ky., suffered severely from an incendiary fire which destroyed the entire western portion of the town.....There is difficulty between the Chinese and Spanish governments over the coolie question. China wishes to stop the exportation, and Spain wants to continue it..... A little daughter of John E. Cameron was suffocated in a limekiln on his farm near Pottsville, Pa., and a son lost his life in endeavoring to rescue his sister. The mother went to the aid of the son, when she too was overcome by the gases from the lime and expired. A brave stage driver, who went into the pit and secured the bodies, was drawn out insensible, and was with difficulty resuscitated.

The great university race at Saratoga was won by Cornell, although Columbia was the favorite at the start. The boats went off fairly and evenly. At the end of the first mile Cornell led, closely pressed by Columbia and Wesleyan. Harvard was close up, and Union and Princeton brought up the rear. The following is the order in which the crews arrived at the close of the race: Cornell, first; Harvard, second; Columbia, third; Union, fourth; Wesleyan, fifth; Princeton, sixth. The winners' time was 17:01⅘. The official time is as follows: Cornell, 17 minutes 1⅘ seconds; Harvard, 17 minutes 55¼ seconds; Columbia, 17 minutes 18⅛ seconds; Union, 17 minutes 27⅛ seconds; Wesleyan, 17 minutes 38½ seconds; Princeton, 18 minutes 10¼ seconds. In the single scull race Cornell also won in 13 minutes 42⅝ seconds. The Cornell crew also won the freshman race, making three in one day for this college. Harvard was second and Columbia third.

Alonzo Anderson, colored, of Cincinnati, shot his wife in a fit of jealous rage. His mother-in-law, interfering, was shot in the abdomen and will propably die..... Col. Mercer succeeded in intercepting eight hundred Cheyenne and Sioux Indians on the way to join Sitting Bull, and drove them back upon their reservations.....Near Vanceburg, Ky., Washington Lee, while passing the farm of Robert Ellis, drew a pistol and killed Ellis. He was at once arrested and lodged in jail. At night a mob of several hundred people took Lee out and hanged him..... The Oldham (England) cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of fifty thousand operatives are thereby decreased by ₤50,000 weekly..... At a ₤2,000,000 auction sale of flannels, the prices were fifteen to twenty per cent. less than those obtained last January..... The Hudson river steamer Baltic, of the Cornell towing line, was destroyed by fire near Albany. Loss, $40,000. .....Sheppard P. Wiley, of Pechberton, Pa., killed his wife with an ax and then cut his own throat with a razor.

William A. Wheeler, in accepting the nomination of the Republican convention for the Vice-Presidency, says in his letter that, "if elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler and in the interests of the whole country. To the platform adopted by the convention he gives his cordial consent. Upon the question of our Southern relations, he says his views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. While deprecating harsh judgments which make no allowance for the peculiar difficulties and dangers which beset Southern society, he is, nevertheless, firm in maintaining the right of all American citizens to equal and full protection. "This will be accomplished," Mr. Wheeler says, "only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear the panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebreaks of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence." The obligations of the country to its creditors, he says, must be religiously kept. The public school system should be preserved and that system kept free from sectional influence or control, and the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government are demanded.

The yacht Mohawk, of the New York yacht club squadron, capsized in the Narrows, opposite Stapleton, Staten Island. Twenty-one persons were on board, six of whom were drowned. The yacht was owned by Vice-Commodore Wm. T. Garner, of the New York yacht club, and Mr. Garner and his wife, Miss Hunter, the second steward and two cooks were drowned. Mr. Garner lost his life in trying to assist his wife out of the cabin. Miss Hunter, a sister of Mrs. Garner, perished with them. The yacht had all her sails set, except the jibtopsail, and was getting under way to go down the bay to join the fleet, when she was struck by a violent squall that threw her on her beam ends. The squall came from the southwest, and lasted only two minutes. Mr. Garner was about forty years old. He was a favorite with the members of the New York yacht club, and was familiarly known as "Will." He was the owner of the great Harmony calico print mills at Cohoes and others, and is estimated to have been worth from $19,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Messrs. I. & G. Harris, Australian merchants, who made an arrangement with their creditors last year, agreeing to pay in full, now announce their suspension. Their liabilities are given at $1,500,000; their assets are estimated at $1,000,000..... The Servians lost two thousand killed at the battle of Izvor. They retired across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. The Turkish loss was about the same..... Mrs. Mary, wife of Theodore Ball, aged thirty-five years, of Warwick, N. Y., after having a tooth drawn and suffering a nervous spasm, went to sleep in the dentist's chair and died without waking..... A report from Bismarck says the statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the fight with Custer is confirmed from Indian sources. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Uncpapas lost 160 kill-d and that the total loss of the Indians will reach nearly four hundred is renewed..... Advices received from Fort Laramie state that a party of four miners, from the Black Hills, on their way to Cheyenne, have been killed, scalped and stripped by Indians.

Half a million dollars' worth of blankets were sold at auction in New York at prices about thirty per cent. below those of last year. .....Gen. Sherman characterizes Wendell Phillips' letter to him as a fabrication and impudent production..... A terrific gale passed over portions of Vermont, doing much damage to outbuildings, crops and trees. The steamer Lady of the Lake, on Lake Memphremagog, had a narrow escape from foundering with 1,400 persons on board..... The wife and five-year-old daughter of George Dock, of Niskayuna, N. Y., were badly burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene. The child subsequently died..... The two cooks were not lost by the Mohawk disaster, but Mr. Frost Thorn, of Chicago, and a cabin boy were drowned in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter..... The French town of Gavray, near Cherbourg, was partially destroyed by fire, and four hundred persons rendered homeless. .....A small steam yacht belonging at Troy, N. Y., was steaming on the Hudson, when it was swamped by the swells of a passing steamer, and of its nine occupants, five were drowned, namely: George Fox, Thos. Edgley, Jr., George Bloomfield, Jonas Faulkner and Harry Manliche.

Patrick Ford killed his wife in Boston, using an ax, with which he inflicted terrible wounds. Afterward, in attempting to escape, he jumped from the top of the house, and received injuries from which he died in half an hour. Jealousy was the cause of the deed..... The principal business portion of Shelburne Falls village, Mass., was destroyed by fire, including the Methodist church. The loss is $80,000 on which there is an insurance of $41,100..... The Turks defeated the Servians near Beljina. .....The Newfoundland cod fishery promises an average catch..... Eugene and Ulysses L. Stoddard, twenty-two and twenty years of age, were killed at Ledyard, Conn., by a caving well..... Scotland's rifle team won the international match at Wimbledon, over the English, Australian and Canadian teams..... Seventy times the amount required has been offered for the loan of the city of Paris..... Gen. Sheridan is to take the field in person against the Indians, and proposes to give the Sioux such a thrashing that they will ever remember it..... The sailing master of the yacht Mohawk, under arrest for criminal carelessness, was exonerated by the coroner's jury..... While two young men, three young ladies and a child were sailing on the river near Davenport, Iowa, the boat was capsized and only the two men were rescued.

The Indian agencies have been turned over to the military authorities..... A waterspout two hundred feet in height struck on the Diamond Range mountains, near Eureka, Cal., and killed thirteen Chinese woodchoppers outright. The camp of a large number of Italian choppers was also demolished, and as no trace of the men can be found, it is feared they all perished..... Miller and Baner's contest in wrestling, for the championship and $1,000, took place at Baltimore, and resulted in a victory for Miller..... A Cincinnati regiment marched from that city to the Centennial, being twenty-nine days on the way..... Lightning has destroyed 256,344 barrels of oil in Pennsylvania since April 12th.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. Allison explained that all matters relating to the organization of the army are to be submitted to a commission to consist of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives, the secretary of war, and two army officers. The House recedes from all its amendments relating to the reduction, reorganization and pay of the army. The bill as it comes to the Senate appropriates $24,350,259. That amount was increased by the Senate $3,211,000. The conference committee had reduced the amendments, leaving the total amount of the bill $26,069,065 40.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, submitted a report. He said the House bill appropriated $15,256,731 51. The Senate added $4,126,793 90, and as now reported it appropriates $16,222,777 82. After debate the report was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 12. Those who voted in the negative were all Republicans, Messrs. Anthony (R. I.), Bruce (Miss.), Conover (Fla.), Edmunds (Vt.), Hamlin (Me.), Harvey (Kansas), Hitchcock (Neb.), Ingalls (Kansas), Logan (Ill.), Mitchell (Oregon), Morrill (Vt.), and Spencer (Ala.)

HOUSE.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was made. It was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House went into committee of the whole Mr. Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio, in the Chair, on the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. The substitute offered by Mr. Banks was adopted, and the bill reported to the House.

The House proceeded to vote on the second section of the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. It was rejected—yeas, 82; nays, 96. The bill was then passed. The following is the text:

That for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces rivers, in the State of Texas, from the cattle thieves, robbers, and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States is and may be authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande river, from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan, and above if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to the force at present on that line necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments, so as to fill each troop to number one hundred privates, and they shall be up so that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Penn., made the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and proceeded to explain it. After a long discussion the report was adopted. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Penn., from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the select committee on Chinese immigration. Passed.

A veto message as to a bill to revise the revised statutes in connection with post-office matters was received and referred to the post-office committee.

The Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trademarks was passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others, which was amended and passed.

ADVENTURES OF THREE TRAMPS.

An Old Farmer and his Wife Gagged and Ill Treated—Twenty Tubs of Butter and a Horse and Wagon Stolen—Recovery of the Property.

Jared Wells and his wife, old people, live on a farm three miles from Port Hickson, Pa., on the main road. Their son, John Wells, lives a mile further on. During the day three men, decently dressed, stopped at the farm and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Wells gave them a good dinner. The men were good talkers, and as they ate obtained of the old lady the information that she and her husband lived alone; that they made and shipped quite an amount of butter from their farm, and that there was then forty tubs in the cellar to be sent away next day. The men went on their way after finishing their meal. About ten o'clock at night old Mr. Wells was awakened by a loud knock at the front door. He got up and asked: "Who is there?" Some one replied: "John." The old farmer, supposing it was his son, who was on his way home from the village, opened the door. Three men instantly rushed into the room, and he was knocked down, bound and gagged before he could say a word. Mrs. Wells was also secured in the same manner.

The men then ransacked the house from garret to cellar. From the latter place Mr. and Mrs. Wells could hear them rolling tubs of butter up the steps outside. When they had secured what plunder they could the men shut and locked the door of the house and left without saying a word to the helpless old couple. Shortly afterward a wagon drove up to the door. Into this the farmer and his wife could hear them loading the butter, and in a few minutes it rumbled off down the road. About ten o'clock next morning John Wells, the son, drove up to the old people's house to load up the butter that was ready for shipment. He was compelled to burst open the door to get in the house, where he found his father and mother lying on the floor as they had been left by the thieves. He removed their bonds and gags as soon as possible, but they were so ill from their long suffering that it was some time before they could give any explanation of their condition. It was then discovered that the thieves had secured $75 in money, and had taken the twenty tubs of butter. They had driven away with these in a one-horse wagon. While these discoveries were being made, Walter Jackson, a farmer, living a mile and a half back in the hills, drove up and said that his barn had been entered the night before and robbed of a valuable young horse, together with harness and a light spring wagon. It was plain that the horse thieves were the same that had committed the robbery at Wells'. Parties were sent as soon as possible to look for traces of the thieves in all directions.

About noon they got a track of the men in the road leading from the mine road to Millerville. They were followed to that place, five miles distant, and almost the first object seen on entering the village was Jackson's horse and wagon standing in front of a tavern. The butter had been removed from the wagon. The constable entered the tavern, where he learned from the landlord that the horse and wagon had been left tied in front of the house early in the forenoon by three men, who entered the barroom, took a drink and walked out, since which time they had not put in an appearance. They were strangers, but their movements had created no suspicion. Soon afterward